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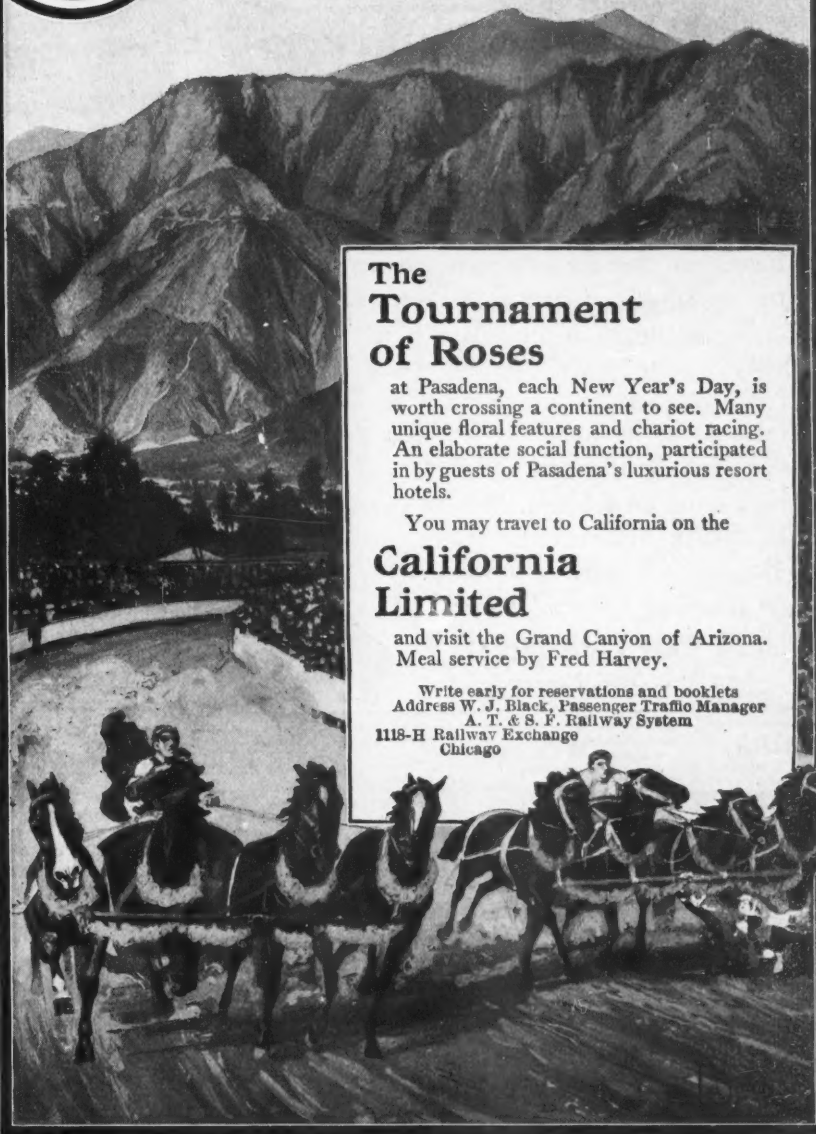
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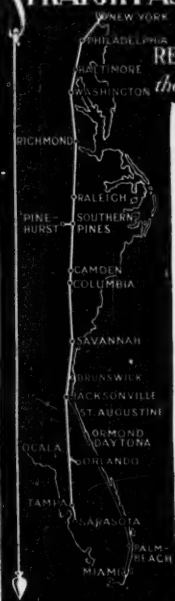
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WHAT TRAVEL MAY DO  
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**The Literary Digest**



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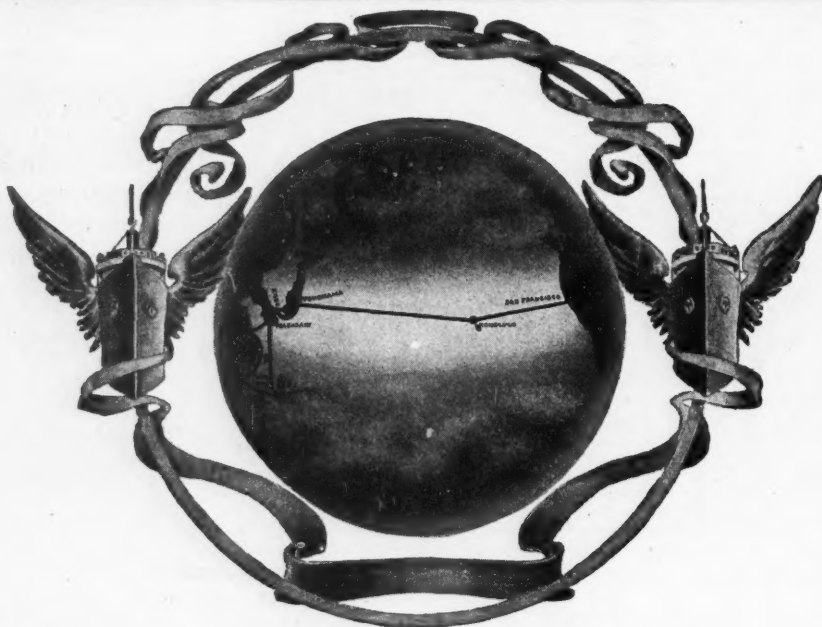
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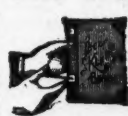
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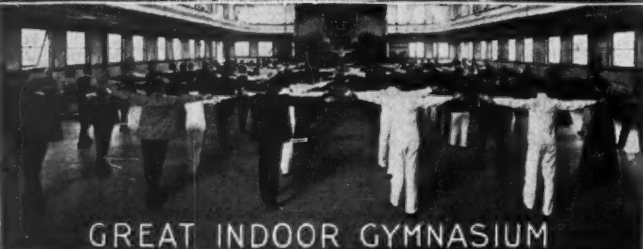
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ONE OF THE INDOOR SWIMMING POOLS



ON THE PORCH



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VOL. XXXV., No. 25

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 21, 1907

WHOLE NUMBER, 922

## TOPICS OF THE DAY

### THE THIRD-TERM QUIETUS

WHATEVER may be its reception in inner political circles, President Roosevelt's reiterated refusal to take a third-term nomination under any circumstances is welcomed by the leading papers of both parties with approval and evident relief. Altho his attitude in this matter was never really in question among his friends, say Washington dispatches, the formal restatement of his position at this juncture comes as "a genuine and complete surprise." Various explanations of his action have gained brief credence only to give place to later rumors and surmises. Thus some have connected it with Representative Clayton's anti-third-term resolution now pending in the House. Others say that Mr. Cortelyou's friends unintentionally forced his hand by tactics directed against the welfare of Mr. Taft's boom. But whatever may have precipitated the publishing of his second "renunciation," there is nothing ambiguous about the words in which he eliminates the third-term issue from further consideration in the coming campaign. After repeating literally his famous announcement of 1904 that "under no circumstances will I be a candidate for or accept another nomination," he adds simply: "I have not changed and shall not change the decision thus announced." This "puts it out of the power of even the most irrepressible of his admirers to trade further upon his name in connection with the third-term proposition," remarks the Washington *Evening Star* (Ind.); but as the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) reminds us, this "does not remove him as a potent, possibly a commanding, influence in the contest," since he "has the right to be interested in the choice of a successor who will carry forward the good work which has been inaugurated." But all agree that he is now effectually cleared of the suspicion of "playing hide-and-seek" with the nomination, and practically all the press recognize that the whole situation is vastly changed by the final elimination of the most conspicuous figure among the Presidential candidates. The New York *World* (Dem.), however, reluctant apparently to relinquish at once a picturesque issue, suggests that "in spite of Mr. Roosevelt's emphatic declaration, it is by no means certain that the voters will take him at his word"; and it asks: "Can he turn back the tide? Suppose the Roosevelt shouters, as Governor Hoch, of Kansas, has threatened, ride over the convention like a herd of Texas steers? Will he still decline? Will he be able to decline?" So also the Washington *Herald* (Ind.), which predicts that the "Roosevelt clamor" will "break out again, stronger than before." The New York *Press* (Rep.), however, is not alone in impugning the motives of the third-term boomers, and in regarding the idea that any combination of circumstances could have caused the President to forget his pledge of 1904 as an insulting reflection upon his integrity.

His reiteration of that pledge, says the New York *Sun*, apparently forgetting all scores, redounds "to his everlasting honor"; and it adds: "It is a great public service to remove from millions of patriotic and anxious minds the dread of an imminent campaign over the third-term question, with consequences disastrous to the American system, whatever the event of the fight."

The immediate effect of the President's move, remarks the Baltimore *American* (Rep.), *The Wall Street Journal* (Fin.), and the Brooklyn *Times* (Rep.), is to focus public attention upon the other candidates, and we may now expect to hear frequent rumors and reports about the progress of the Taft, Hughes, Knox, Foraker, Cannon, Cortelyou, Fairbanks, and other Republican booms. Of these names, Secretary Taft, Senator Foraker, and Senator Knox are open and formally avowed candidates for the nomination, while, as John Temple Graves expresses it, "the Republican field is full and the forest is alive with blanketed nags, willing but unannounced"—dark horses ready for the race. Mr. Taft, says the Baltimore *News* (Ind.), is "unquestionably the logical candidate" to succeed Mr. Roosevelt; and the New York *Times* (Dem.) also thinks that the War Secretary is "probably the foremost figure, because of the supposed preference of the President that he should be chosen." But to what extent, ask a number of Republican papers, has the feud between the Foraker and Taft factions in Ohio damaged the prospects of the Secretary of War? That the Taft boom, in spite of misadventures and set-backs in its native State, is not to be abandoned, may be inferred from the comment of the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), a paper which is supposed to be very close to the Administration's policies. Says *The Tribune*:

"Our own opinion is that the President's utterance imparts a body and substance to Mr. Taft's candidacy which it has heretofore lacked because of the measure of success with which some friends and more enemies of the President have sought to create a belief that he desired, was willing or might be constrained to become his own political legatee. But while he has permitted the fact to appear that he regarded Mr. Taft's candidacy with particular favor, he is well aware that it is far easier to express a preference than to deliver votes in a convention, and the Secretary's eager supporters will be unwise if they assume that this latest development means anything more than a fair field for a hard fight."

"The most interesting and agreeable reflection which the incident suggests is the well-deserved good fortune of the Republican party in having at command so large a number of fit and seasoned men from whom to choose a Presidential candidate next June. While the Democracy is relapsing into the arms of Mr. Bryan, with only here and there a fitful effort to escape, the party in power entertains no doubt of its ability to remain in power under the leadership of any one of many thoroughly equipped patriots and statesmen."

And the New York *Globe* (Rep.) still believes Secretary

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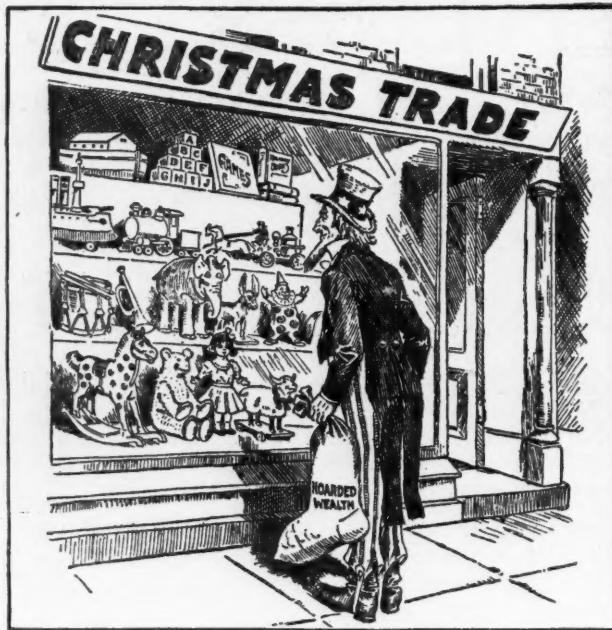
Taft to be the leading candidate. Thus:

"His strength is diffused and national, whereas that of other candidates is primarily local. Unruffled judgments all over the land have turned to him as the best thing in sight. He is acceptable to the Administration wing of the party through the loyal support he has given his chief; he should be equally acceptable to the anti-Administration wing of the party because of the sanity and orderly conservatism he has shown during an extended public career. It may be predicted that the effort to present this sturdy and solid citizen as an enemy of the industries and property interests of this country will not succeed. Beyond peradventure, if elected President he will be President."

The New York *World* (Dem.) discovers that "the Taft candidacy has made great headway since Mr. Roosevelt's announcement"; but it adds that "so, for that matter, has the Hughes candidacy."

Under the circumstances, says the Brooklyn *Times* (Rep.), "all the signs appear to point to the nomination of the candidate of the Empire State, Governor Hughes." The New York *Press* (Rep.) stands as firmly as ever in the conviction that the Republican voters of this State at least "want Governor Hughes and will not take anybody else"; and the New York *Post* (Ind.) thinks that the movement in favor of Hughes "should immediately be given a new aspect." We read:

"Thus far, it has been passive; taking note of the deep impression which he has made upon all parts of the country; observ-

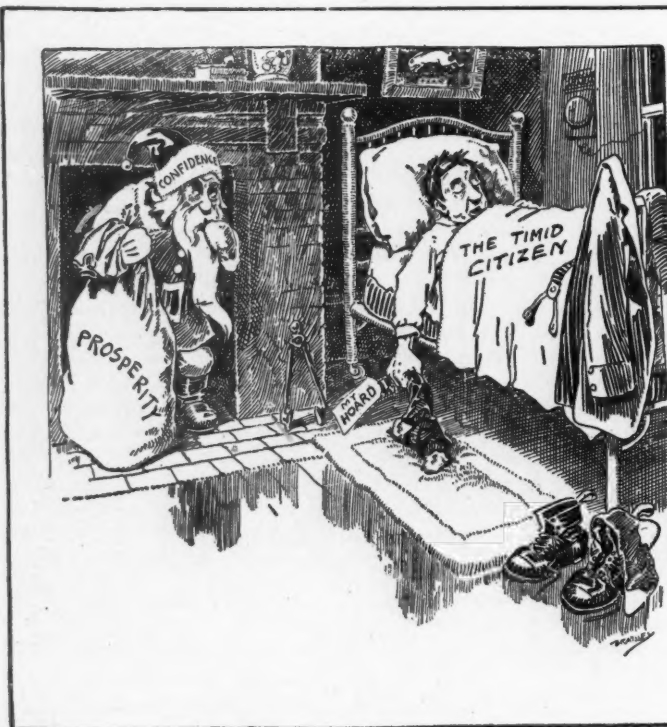


THIS WILL HELP TO "LOOSEN UP" THE CURRENCY.  
—DeMar in the Philadelphia Record.

rival in harum-scarum shouting, but a man who has shown himself strong and cool and steady, and in whom the great mass of conservative people, doubtful about the past and timorous about the future, can be induced to repose their confidence. Governor Hughes seems, in fact, as if cut out by nature to be an after-panic nominee."

The Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.) makes the following interesting comment on the Republican situation:

"It may be that the Roosevelt men, despite the loss of the prestige of his name, will still be able to control the nomination. On the other hand, it may turn out that Rooseveltism without Theodore is just as empty of attraction as *Hamlet* without the *Prince of Denmark*. This latter is certainly the expectation of the agents



THE RISK HE RUNS.

While the hoarder devotes his stocking to such uses how can he expect Santa Claus to do anything for him?

—Bradley in the Chicago News.



MOVE ON!

—Gregg in the Atlanta Constitution.

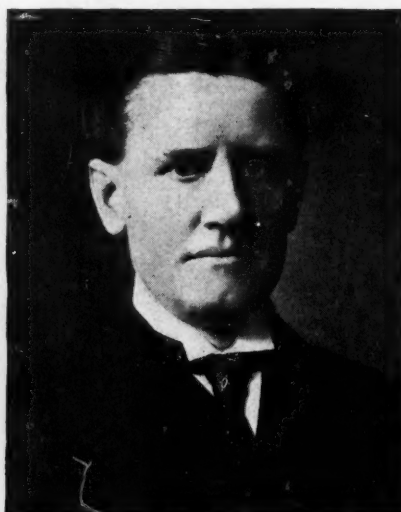
SANTA CLAUS TO THE RESCUE.



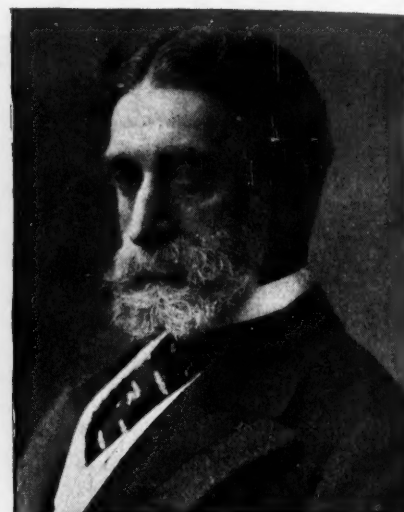




SENATOR HANSBROUGH,  
Father of a bill providing for a central bank.



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Prominent New York banker and financier.

#### SOME MEN WHO ADVOCATE A CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK.

from the discussions of Monday, and from those going on all over the country, that 'a central bank' has 'now a very different meaning from what it had when the prejudice of the public was aroused against it. It is not necessarily a government bank. It is not necessarily a bank in competition with other banks. It is a central organization of the banking interests of the whole country, in which all may be represented or concerned, and which will cooperate with all to the general advantage.'

The previous history of the central-bank experiment in this country is briefly outlined in the *Buffalo Express*, which reminds us that three attempts to establish such a bank as a permanent institution "have resulted in failure and subsequent disaster." To quote:

"The first was under the Confederation and was devised by Robert Morris. Tho chartered for ten years, this bank lasted only six years. Its charter was repealed as soon as political power in Congress changed.

"Much more famous is the history of the first Bank of the United States, which owed its existence to the statesmanship of Hamilton. It was chartered early in 1791, with a capital of \$10,000,000, of which \$2,000,000 was subscribed by the United States. The charter was granted for twenty years; bills were made receivable in all payments to the United States, and it was given power to establish branches. . . . When the bank's charter expired in the Madison Administration, Congress refused, by the casting vote of Vice-President George Clinton, to renew it, and the bank went out of existence.

"The second Bank of the United States was chartered in 1816 under Monroe. It is a noteworthy fact that the general plan of a great central bank was supported by a Northern Democrat, George M. Dallas, and the greatest of Southern States'-rights men, John C. Calhoun, tho the charter, as finally passed, followed closely the original principles of Hamilton. This bank had \$35,000,000 capital, of which four-fifths consisted of United States six-per-cent. stocks; the Government had the appointment of five of the twenty-five directors and the bank was made custodian of public funds. Branches were established in all leading cities and, tho at the outset there was a period of mismanagement and unpopularity, the bank soon entered upon a career of prosperity which lasted until Jackson dragged it into politics by attempting to make political spoil of the positions it had to bestow. The refusal of Nicholas Biddle, the bank's president, to yield in this matter led to Jackson's bitter and successful fight to prevent the renewal of the bank's charter. Following its dissolution came another era of business disaster and unstable currency which lasted until after the resumption of the specie payments in the Grant Administration. The present national banking system was then well established."

Can such an institution, asks *The Express* dubiously, be kept out of politics?

When the subject of currency reform ultimately forces itself upon the attention of Congress the public will probably read frequent references to "the Treat plan," "the Fowler plan," and other plans characterized in an equally unexplanatory way. In such an event the following summary of the various plans now most in evidence, as published by the *New York Journal of Commerce*, will be of value for reference:

"The American Bankers' Plan—Providing for an 'emergency' credit currency by permitting any national bank, actually engaged for one year, and with a surplus of 20 per cent. of its capital, to issue additional notes without security equal to 40 per cent. of its bond-secured circulation, subject to a tax of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum on the average amount outstanding; and a further amount, equal to  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of its capital, subject to a tax of 5 per cent., etc.

"The Central Bank of Issue Plan—Recommended by the New York Chamber of Commerce, providing for the organization of a central bank of issue, with a capital of not less than \$50,000,000, to carry a large reserve of gold, and act as custodian of the Government's metallic reserves, as its agent in redeeming all kinds of money, as its receiving and distributing agent, doing at its branches the work now done at the subtreasuries, and to deal exclusively with banks. The plan provides for stock ownership of this bank in part by other banks and in part by the Government, but vests its management exclusively in the Government.

"The New York Chamber of Commerce Asset Currency Plan—Providing for the issuance of additional notes equal to 35 per cent. of its capital by any national bank, whose bond-secured circulation equals 50 per cent. of its capital stock, subject to a graduated tax of from 2 per cent. to 6 per cent., according to the amount of additional notes taken out.

"The 'Treat' Plan—Providing for a bond-secured emergency note system, in contradistinction to a credit currency system. Under this plan national banks would be empowered to issue 50 per cent. of their circulating notes on security other than government bonds, and the same would be retired in four, six, and eight months from September 1 of each year. (This is an adaptation of Secretary Chase's idea embodied in the following report to Congress: 'Such currency could be issued as a loan to bankers, on deposit of coin, a pledge of securities, or in some other way.')

"The 'Fowler' Plan—Providing for a credit currency system through permitting national banks to convert bank-book credits, or deposits subject to check, into bank-note credits, or credit currency. The 'Shaw' Plan—Providing for 'emergency' circulation by national banks up to 50 per cent. of their capital without a deposit to secure its redemption, but subject to a tax of 5 per cent."



## SUNDAY IN NEW YORK

BECAUSE a New York judge recently rendered a decision based on a neglected clause in the city's charter relating to Sunday amusements, and because the Mayor and the Police Commissioner issued sweeping orders in accordance with this decision, the citizens of Manhattan have had a chance to decide what they really think of their Sunday-entertainment law. The result, as reflected in the local press, has been watched with interest and amusement by our sister cities. The law as it stands—and it is within the power of the aldermen to revise it—prohibits, together with theatrical performances and all the distinctly secular forms of public entertainment, sacred concerts, lectures, and all performances which take place upon a stage. *The World* prints the following list of events which had to be canceled on the first Sunday of the law's strict enforcement:

An entertainment by German ladies for a children's charity;  
The symphony concert in Carnegie Hall;  
An illustrated Board-of-Education lecture;  
Dancing planned for many weddings in hired halls;  
Moving-picture show by Brooklyn Y. M. C. A. such as was given the previous Sunday;  
Educational Alliance lectures;  
The Metropolitan and Manhattan opera concerts;  
Plays in Yiddish theaters, whose patrons worship on Saturday;  
The "Children's Theatre" on the East Side, one of the most beautiful undertakings in the city.

"The city administration," remarks the *New York American*, "is trying the experiment James Watt tried on his mother's teakettle. When he got the lid on tight enough, it had to come off." The same paper deplores the tendency of some persons "to foment an irreconcilable difference between the flatly non-religious conception of Sunday and the extreme so-called Puritanical view." To quote further:

"Both of these elements of needless disputation are immoderate in their fumings compared with their numbers. By far the largest proportion of the citizens regard the matter not as a burning issue for furious debate—the times and the intelligence have advanced far beyond that—but as no issue at all, and only as a matter of common sense and reason and rational public good!"

"The great third party—the greater proportion of the reasoning public—is in favor of upholding the dignity of the day of rest, while at the same time, and with equal force, it is opposed to narrow boundaries inflicted upon wholesome public diversion in the name of religion."

"The great American majority objects to ribald and unseemly things on the day of rest, when humanity relaxes after a week of toil and effort and it objects with equal virility to attempts to reach into the burial-places of the past for the rote and rule of conduct of living citizens."

"It is bosh to assume that there is an irreconcilable issue. It is not an issue at all, for the simple reason that the law of New York should follow the lawful view of nine-tenths of American sentiment in great cities. It were pitiful indeed if sincere men, charged with that duty, and duly empowered to enact municipal regulations guarding both Sunday dignity and Sunday happiness, could not prepare such reasonable regulations forthwith and put an end to an unseemly wrangle between persons who do not typify public sentiment."

Bishop Potter, the head of the Protestant Episcopal Church in New York, thinks that the problem is too complicated for the Board of Aldermen to deal with adequately, and suggests a Sunday Laws Commission to be appointed by the Governor. While admitting, in a recent interview, that the question is too broad for a snap judgment, he believes that a happy medium of Sunday observance can be found which will conserve the rest day, and at the same time provide recreation for the great class whose leisure is wholly confined to Sunday.

"Why should we be allowed to look at pictures on Sunday when we are not permitted to hear music?" asks the *Evening Sun*; and *The Times* remarks that while the Sunday-amusements law is

being so strictly enforced the liquor law remains nearly a dead letter. "The best way to get rid of a bad law is to enforce it," quotes *The Evening Mail*, and *The Herald* finds consolation in the thought that ultimately the people will decide the matter according to their real wish, whatever that may be. While the *Washington Post* has a sigh of sympathy for "poor little old New York" in her novel experience, the *Philadelphia Press* hardens its heart and affirms that "it was high time for the courts to act," else "in another decade theaters would have been as open in New York as in Paris." The *Pittsburg Dispatch* remarks thoughtfully that "after all, it may do New York good."

## THE KING OF SWEDEN

OSCAR II. of Sweden, whose death was announced last week, appears to have measured up very closely to our newspapers' ideas of what a king should be; and at the same time, according



FOUR GENERATIONS OF ROYALTY.

Standing are Sweden's new King, Gustaf V., and the Crown Prince, Gustaf Adolf. Seated is the late King Oscar II., holding the son of the Crown Prince.

to the *Hartford Times*, he was "probably the best-loved ruler in Europe." He was "not alone the friend of his people, but the friend of humanity," remarks the *Washington Post*. One of the most cultured men in Europe, and the most scholarly of modern monarchs, he was also a profound lover of peace, his justice and impartiality receiving recognition in the frequency with which he was called upon to act as arbiter in international disputes. He decided the Samoan question in 1902, and was proposed as final arbiter in the Venezuelan dispute of 1896. A poet, orator, and historian, he had, in addition to rare qualities of mind and character, unusual distinction of appearance, and a remarkable record for personal bravery and prowess. In physique and in character, remarks the *Philadelphia Record*, he was "kingly in the best sense of the word," altho "a descendant in the second generation of Jean

Baptiste Jules Bernadotte, the son of a French notary, and the equally lowly born Mlle. Clary." "He was very affable and democratic in manner," says the New York *Independent*, "accessible to the humblest of his subjects and to foreign visitors," and "preferring to walk about the streets or use the street-cars rather than to drive in state." He was great as a king, remarks the New York *American*, "because he did not seem a king at all, but only a higher type of man"; and the Chicago *Post* thinks that in no country, other than Sweden, will his death cause "so deep and so wide a sorrow" as in the United States. Says the New York *Commercial*:

"A more nearly ideal king has never lived, and in his death latter-day monarchy loses a type of potentate that is not likely ever to be reproduced within the lives of the very youngest of this day and generation. The trend is all in the opposite direction—the rule of the strong-hand monarch, or else the rule of the people, a pure democracy. Soldier, author, diplomat, poet, mediator, musician, orator, philologist, scientist, patron of the arts, philanthropist, statesman, king, Oscar II. was altogether a most remarkable man. He would have been such beyond all doubt had his Frenchman great-grandfather never have attracted the favorable notice of the childless King Charles XIII. of Sweden and Norway. As it was, Fate made him one in a line of illustrious kings originated in the peasantry of the inheritors of ancient Gaul, and he fitted himself into his destiny as no other king of modern times has done it.

"If King Gustaf V. does half as well, he will merit the plaudits, the respect, the love of his people."

The Philadelphia *Press* reminds us that King Oscar died a disappointed man because of his failure, two years ago, to hold Norway to his throne. But, as the New York *World* remarks, he had at least the satisfaction of knowing that he "had lost one-third of his subjects only to make of them friends."

### THE FILIPINO COMMISSIONERS

THE appearance at Washington of the two new delegates from the Philippines will stimulate, the New York *Tribune* hopes, "a more generous and enlightened treatment of the Filipinos by Congress." The new delegates are Benito Legarda and Pablo Ocambo, the former a friend of the American régime and the latter an Aguinaldist. Each receives a salary of \$5,000 a year from our Government, with \$2,000 additional to cover all expenses. The *Tribune* says they will "sit in the Lower House of Congress," but the Springfield *Republican* finds nothing to warrant such a statement in the act providing for them, which merely says that the commissioners "shall be entitled to an official recognition as such by all departments." The *Republican* continues:

"So far as the law indicates, the two commissioners will not even have the right of petition in Congress, such as all American citizens enjoy. They may appear, and doubtless will appear, before congressional committees, after being invited, but never will they thus appear by right.

"What 'recognition as such by all departments' may amount to one hesitates to say. There is something humorous about it. When Congressmen appear at the departments they can command some slight attention because they have votes in one House or the other and also they represent the votes at home that make and unmake administrations. The honorable resident commissioners from the Philippine Islands will represent nothing of the sort, and their influence at the departments is not likely to upset the established balance of power.

"The resident commissioners impress one at the outset as a kind of shallow farce, yet if these offices have the effect of improving our relations with the Philippine Islands through the contact which the commissioners may establish with the Washington Government and the members of Congress, their creation will have been justified. Evidently much will depend upon the character and ability of the commissioners themselves. It is very gratifying that the men chosen to go to Washington appear to be of the best type of Filipinos, altho they represent different political aspirations.

"Mr. Legarda, who was selected by the Philippine Commission at Manila, is a conservative and a long-time office-holder under the American régime. He has no sympathy with the independence idea, and consequently he will represent anybody but his own people in this country. Mr. Ocambo, who was chosen by the Filipino Assembly, will be the real representative of popular sentiment in the islands. As the New York *Times* says, he is an 'ex-rebel.' That is, Mr. Ocambo fought for the Filipinos while their land was being conquered, and when it had been conquered and he had served his time at Guam, he returned to his home and took the oath of allegiance. In his own way each of the commissioners will serve, as he believes, the best interests of the Philippine Islands.

"Will Congress this winter give the commissioners an exhibition of its heartfelt interest in Philippine welfare by enacting the Philippine tariff law? The commissioners can do nothing but sit around and perhaps plead for markets for their people. Will Congress grant them an open door?"

### THE MEANING OF THE PACIFIC CRUISE

MYSTIFICATION and uneasiness have persistently manifested themselves in the Eastern press, especially in several of the leading New York journals, ever since the plan of sending the entire fleet to the Pacific was first broached. "Nobody seems to know what is the true purpose of the move," they complain, and when they are not worrying over it as a menace to peace in the Far East they are quoting expert opinion to the effect that even regarded as a practise cruise the undertaking is a blunder. Now no less an authority than Capt. A. T. Mahan, whose knowledge of navies has gained him a world-wide reputation, tells us not only that the practise entailed affords an ample and adequate reason for the cruise, but that this practise is "imperative," and should have been sought sooner. Writing in *The Scientific American* on "The True Significance of the Pacific Cruise," he describes its "effect upon the imagination of several journals" as approaching "the border-line of insanity." As to the possibility of offense to Japan, he says: "Let it be said at once, definitely and definitively, that there is in international law or in international comity absolutely no ground of offense to any state, should another state, neighbor or remote, see fit to move its navy about its own coasts in such manner as it pleases." To quote further:

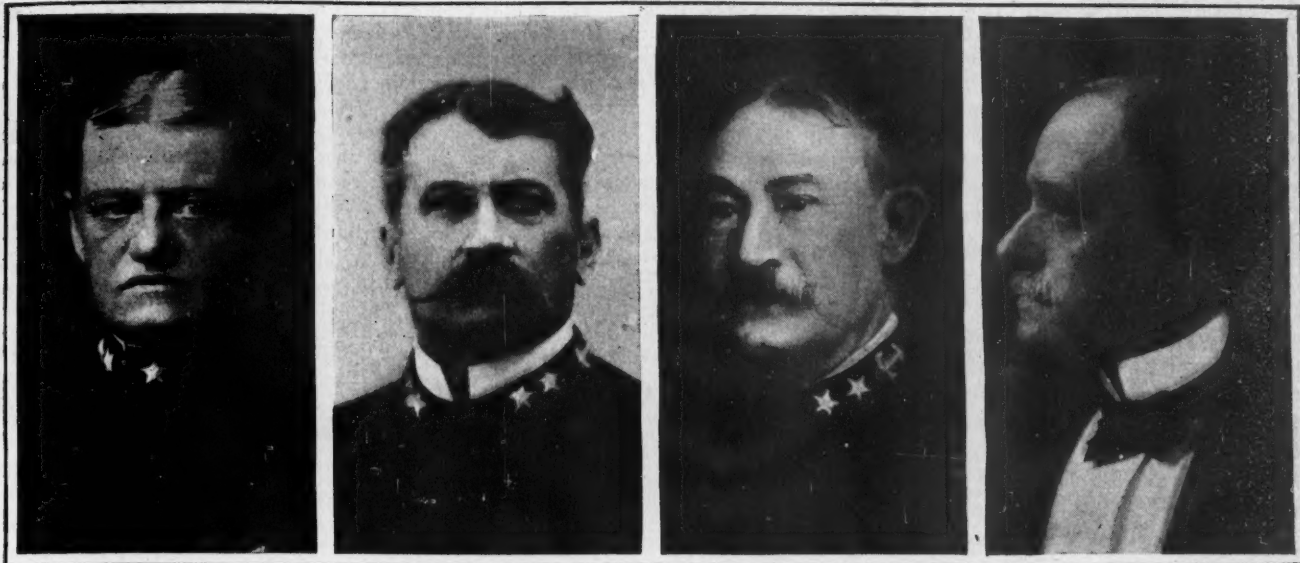
"The experiment—for such it is until it has become experience—should have been made sooner rather than be now postponed. That it was not sooner attempted has been, probably, because the growth of the Navy has only now reached the numbers, sufficiently homogeneous, to make the movement exhaustively instructive. . . .

"The movement of the United States battle fleet from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast is in the highest sense practical, because it is precisely the kind of movement which the fleet of any nation may, and usually will, be required to make in war. It is further practical, because the United States has a Pacific as well as an Atlantic coast, and has not a navy large enough to be divided safely between them. The question is at least debatable, whether for the near future the Pacific is not the greater center of world interest; as it certainly is, with regard to our own military necessities, one of greater exposure than the Atlantic. . . .

"No amount of careful prearrangement in an office takes the place of doing the thing itself. It is surely a safe generalization, that no complicated scheme of action, no invention was ever yet started without giving rise to difficulties which anxious care had failed to foresee. If challenged to point out the most useful lesson the fleet may gain, it may be not unsafe to say: its surprises, the unexpected. If we can trust press reports, surprise has already begun in the home ports. The fleet apparently has not been able to get ready as soon as contemplated. If so, it will be no small gain to the Government to know the several hitches; each small, but cumulative. . . .

"In my estimation, therefore, the matter stands thus: In the opinion of Sir Charles Dilke—than whom I know no sounder authority, because while non-professional he has been for a genera-





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ROBLEY D. EVANS,  
Commander of the Fleet.WILLIAM H. EMORY,  
Commanding the Second Division.CHARLES M. THOMAS,  
Commanding the Third Division.C. S. SPERRY,  
Commander of the Fourth Division.

## THE REAR-ADMIRALS WHO ARE TAKING THE FLEET TO THE PACIFIC.

tion a most accurate observer and appreciative student of military and naval matters—the United States Navy now stands second in power only to that of Great Britain; but it is not strong enough to be divided between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. Both are part of a common country; both therefore equally entitled to defense. It follows inevitably that the fleet should be always ready, not only in formulated plan, but by acquired experience, to proceed with the utmost rapidity—according to the definition of mobility before suggested—from one coast to the other, as needed. That facility obtained, both coasts are defended in a military sense. By this I do not mean that an enemy may not do some flying injury—serious injury—but that no large operation against the coasts of the United States can prosper, unless the enemy command the sea; and that he can not do, to any effect, if within three months a superior United States force can appear. . . . Such mobility can be acquired only by a familiarity with the ground, and with the methods to be followed, such as Nelson by personal experience had of the Mediterranean and of the West Indies; of the facilities they offered, and the obstacles they presented. Such knowledge is experimental, gained only by practise. It is demonstrable, therefore, that the proposed voyage is in the highest degree practical; not only advisable, but imperative. Nor should it be a single spasm of action, but a recurrent procedure; for admirals and captains go and come, and their individual experience with them. Why not annual? The Pacific is as good a drill ground as the Atlantic.”

## “THEODORE ROOSEVELT—DESTROYER”

THESE words, in large black-faced type, form the heading of a quarter-page newspaper advertisement by means of which a recent arrival in the magazine world makes its bid for public attention. The advertisement, which is displayed from one end of the country to the other, tells whoever reads that years of patient toil must go to the building up of what President Roosevelt “has already torn down”; that “it will take millions of idle machines and miles of hungry bread-lines to pay the price of atonement if his destructive policies are permitted to continue”; that his policies “threaten to paralyze every line of legitimate business—they threaten *your* salary, *your* savings, *your* job”; that his life, his writings, and his utterances “breathe only the thought of destruction—destruction of animal life, of human life, and of the liberty, the property, and the reputations of men.” “Should your child,” it asks, “be robbed of its bread because of the misdeed of a trust or a railroad?” And it goes on to say, in effect, that if you want more of this sort of literature you will find it in the December issue

of *The American Business Man*, of Chicago. Turning to that publication we find four articles which, taken together, may be regarded as a sweeping frontal attack upon the stronghold of the President’s popularity. In the opening page, the editors—in special type, double-leaded—deride Mr. Roosevelt’s claim to be a champion and apostle of the “square deal.” To quote in part:

“Is it the Square Deal when a President of the United States incites the public into a clamor that winds up in panic? Is it the Square Deal when a President takes cases out of the courts and tries them from the rear platform of his train? Is it the Square Deal when a President swings and smashes his big stick and tears down industries that took years of patient effort to build up? Is it the Square Deal when a President uses his high position for personal vituperation and vilification?

“Did that steamboat captain who was discharged by telegraph at the instigation of the President, and who was later, at a court of law, found guiltless—did he get the Square Deal?

“Does the workingman who is thrown out of his job because of dull times which follow this Presidential tirade and talk—does this workingman get the Square Deal?

“Is it a Square Deal for his employer?

“And the merchant, the clerk, the superintendent, the book-keeper, the jobber, the traveling man—every man in business who is made to suffer ‘along with the guilty’—is theirs the Square Deal?

“Who gets the Square Deal? The trust does not get it, when its property is confiscated because of a bloodless crime. The railroad does not get it when it is fined \$5,000 for a 45-cent rebate. The bank does not get it when the Presidential destruction of public confidence threatens its safety. The manufacturer, the merchant does not get it. The workingman does not get it. And this in a country where without the interference of the President, the Square Deal would be a mechanical, an automatic fact!”

Next “A Washington Correspondent” draws an alarming picture of Mr. Roosevelt exercising an “autocratic control of the whole American press.” We are given to understand that our newspaper editors, like the essayists of Louis XIV.’s court, are subserviently ready “to reflect the glory of their master or refrain from dipping their pens in anything but honey.” And after all, we are told, the public is to blame. Thus:

“It is through the press of the country that the occupant of the White House really wields his greatest power. No master ever was a hero to his valet, and neither did there ever live a court jester who recognized divinity in a king. By the same token, the number of newspaper correspondents in Washington who would not like to tell the truth about the President can be counted on the

fingers of one hand. But what would you, when editors, governed by the temper of their hypnotized subscribers, are forced to prostitute themselves and permit nothing but adulation of Theodore Roosevelt to appear in print!

"Public opinion is a curious thing. It may veer in a night, or it may stand seemingly as firm as Gibraltar. In the case of the present Administration, and in spite of blunders that would have damned any other Chief Executive, it has blown steadily from the one quarter for seven long years."

The writer asserts that by his recent advocacy of the removal of the duty on pulp-wood the President has still more firmly "bound the newspapers to his chariot-wheel." On other pages Mr. Jay Howard Russell classifies Mr. Roosevelt as by nature "a destroyer, and not an upbuilder," and another writer discusses "Theodore Roosevelt—The Greatest Living Press Agent."

Has President Roosevelt's popularity suffered such diminution of late as to justify, as a business proposition, this widely advertised attack? Or does the December issue of *The American Business Man* reveal, as a Washington dispatch to the *New York Tribune* asserts, a violent recrudescence of the "great conspiracy" against the "Roosevelt policies"? In this connection it may be interesting to note that the most direct and acrid of all the *New York Sun's* recent onslaughts upon the President was delivered at the very moment that the much-discussed advertisement made its appearance. In this attack—which *The World* characterizes as "studiously shocking and offensive"—*The Sun* asserts that "a more conscienceless or more reckless demagog [than President Roosevelt] never afflicted this country," and it sneers at his recent message as "the lucubrations of a mind unhinged."

Returning to the subject of "the conspiracy"—which *The Times* and *The Post* mention only to ridicule—we are told by *The Tribune's* dispatch that the extensive publicity given to the "Theodore Roosevelt—Destroyer" advertisement must have been purchased at a price of not less than \$200,000. We read further:

"It is naturally assumed that such a sum could not have been expended by a small publisher or by any firm of poor men, and the circumstance is declared to be the natural outcome of that 'conspiracy' which was so frankly described by a convivial guest at the now famous Bourne dinner of last spring. . . .

"The wholesale manner in which the 'Theodore Roosevelt—Destroyer' advertisement is being circulated, the suddenly swollen bank accounts of certain politicians who are working against the Roosevelt type of Republicanism, and the editorials in certain newspapers are all pointed to as clearly indicative of the determination of certain interests to prevent the continuance of the policies for which the President has stood—a determination to relieve certain violators of the law on a magnificent scale from the constant peril of imprisonment which now menaces them. The President is convinced that but for the ruling of a certain judge he would have already placed certain wealthy men behind the bars, and he appreciates to the full the anxiety he has occasioned to every man who regards the violation of the law as essential to his financial success. He is determined that, if it lies in him, there shall be selected to succeed him a candidate who will be in thorough accord with his policy of enforcing the law, and the use of abundant funds to defeat his purpose occasions him no anxiety, as he is confident that once the great body of the people realize the facts the most lavish expenditures of money will prove of no avail."

The *Chicago Tribune* reports that its publication of the advertisement in question drew angry protests from its readers. The *New York World*, taking up *The Sun's* reference to President Roosevelt's mental condition, says:

"There never was a President in the White House who was a shrewder politician, whose mind was less unhinged or more capable of withstanding any tension, strain, or burden to which it might be subjected. His physical, mental, nervous, temperamental strength is little less than marvelous. If Mr. Roosevelt's mind is unhinged, Cromwell was a chattering imbecile and Napoleon died from the effects of paresis."

"The President's unreasoning admirers and unreasoning oppo-

nents refuse to see that there are actually two Roosevelts. One of them is an amazingly resourceful, calculating politician, not over-accurate or overscrupulous or overtruthful, seeing clearly what he wishes to accomplish and not overnice in the means he employs to reach his ends."

"The other Roosevelt shares Lincoln's mastering desire to serve the people and leave a name that will shine forever in American history. This is the Theodore Roosevelt who has grappled with trusts and corporations, terrorized cowardly Wall Street, smashed the mean money power, and, but for Cortelyou, Bacon, and Root, has almost broken the shameful alliance between predatory plutocracy and the Government of the United States."

"This is the Roosevelt that appeals so effectively to the imagination of the masses. . . . The two Roosevelts must be considered together."

## TOPICS IN BRIEF

THE Sunday-comic supplements will be allowed to continue. The law is against amusements.—*New York Evening Mail*.

THE Pittsburg Stock Exchange, which has been closed more than a month, doesn't seem to be missed.—*The Philadelphia Press*.

A LOT of Illinois legislators are looking forward with some anxiety to the resurrection day of the direct primary law.—*The Chicago Post*.

SENATOR BAILEY says "Congress doesn't understand the money question." However, it seems to understand it well enough to know how to raise its own salary.—*The Washington Post*.

NEW YORK is proudly exhibiting a mummy 4,000 years old because it came from Egypt, but, strangely enough, it shows little veneration for its prehistoric horse-cars.—*Chicago Daily News*.

A FLORIDA paper thinks the President should say something to encourage that Texas man who is the father of forty-two children. Presidential encouragement does not seem to be necessary in that case.—*Omaha Bee*.

GOVERNOR COMER, of Alabama, still has a batch of unsigned bills on hand. Possibly in an emergency United States Judge Thomas Goode Jones can still dig up a few unsigned restraining orders.—*The New York World*.

IN the Atlanta *Constitution* "Uncle Remus" is quoted as saying: "Mr. Roosevelt is a remarkable man, and so is his wife." Evidently a White House dinner has a tendency to cause slips of the tongue.—*The Washington Post*.

ESPECIALLY IN PITTSBURG.—Mr. Carnegie says a man's usefulness is just beginning at the age of seventy. There are plenty of workingmen who would be glad if their employers would look at the matter in the same light.—*Washington Post*.

THE precipitation of a free fight in the Douma the other day indicates that the Russian Autocrat has not yet dared to be autocratic enough to introduce Speaker Cannon's rules for the government of his legislature.—*New Orleans Times-Democrat*.



KICKED OUT.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3.—Swarthmore College will reject the millions offered it by Miss Anna T. Jeanes, the eccentric Quakeress, who bequeathed them to the institution on condition that it give up all intercollegiate athletic contests, and particularly all football.—*News item*.  
—Sullivant in the *New York American*.



## FOREIGN COMMENT

## HOW STOLYPINE RUNS THE DOUMA

WHILE the aims of the Douma itself seem to be largely of a vague and unpractical character, those of Mr. Stolypine are very plain. His object is to propose a budget, and to have the Russian Parliament pass it. In the meanwhile the Russian Premier is perfectly willing to temporize. He must establish the foreign credit of Russia, for the purpose of floating those loans without which it is impossible for Russia financially to live. This he can not do in Europe without the support of the Russian Parliament. Russian finances at present are in a deplorable condition, and, after going into elaborate calculations with regard to the revenue of the Czar's Government and stating the inevitable expenses for 1908, the London *Economist* declares "thus both ends won't meet by a distance of about 78,000,000 rubles (\$39,780,000) of permanent expenses." The *Economist* has, however, no doubt that Mr. Stolypine's budget will be passed by the representatives of the people, and thus gives the grounds for its opinion:

"The present Conservative (or, rather, reactionary) Douma, composed mostly, as it is, of landowners whose own careless manner of life is responsible to a large extent for the present misery of Russia, is just in the humor to pass the budget without examining it at all, if only to show their childlike confidence in the Government and their detestation of these liberal lawyers and mournful economists who are eternally criticizing and objecting."

Yet in its very first debate the new Douma came to such a deadlock as might have provoked its dissolution. The Right objected to the use of the word "constitution" in the reply to the Czar's address, evidently thinking the Czar did not care to be reminded of it; while the Left objected just as strenuously to the use of the

sible." Finally, however, the dispute was adjusted by omitting both words.

If they thought this settled the matter, however, they never made a greater mistake, for, as the press relate, no sooner was the reply delivered to the Czar than Premier Stolypine appeared upon the scene and read a declaration in which he repeatedly referred to



THIRD DOUMA.

NICHOLAS—"I am rather afraid of her, but she'll melt away when the spring comes, like her sisters."  
—*Rire* (Paris).



THE RUSSIAN BLUEBEARD.

NICHOLAS—"Horror! I no sooner bring home my third wife than these dreadful signs of warning appear."  
—*Humoristische Blaetter* (Vienna).

word "autocracy," on the idea that a government could not be autocratic and constitutional at the same time. The situation became so strained as almost to justify Maxime Kovalsky's statement in the *Revue Bleue* (Paris) that the third Douma is "impos-

the "autocracy," amid wild cheers from the Right, and never uttered the word "constitution" once. "The autocracy," he said, "exists as a supreme power to which the Czar will resort whenever the safety of Russia demands it." He declared his intention of presenting to the third Douma "the same bills, including the budget, as were presented to the second Douma," and virtually told the Douma it must approve them. "The representative system," he added warningly, "was granted by the Autocrat, and the autocratic power ever watches over the welfare of Russia and will be exercised in moments of danger." The Premier promised at the same time to introduce measures for agrarian relief, for maintaining the rights of private property, for local government reform, state insurance for workingmen, and measures of relief for the clergy; but the Socialist *Humanité* (Paris) asks: "What do these concessions amount to, made, as they are, by the bond-slaves of absolutism, who dream of nothing less than the bloody restoration of unlimited autocracy?"

This quarrel over constitutionalism and autocracy has thrown the Russian press into a frenzy of recrimination. The *Russkoe Znamya* (St. Petersburg), which marked its pages with a black cross while the second Douma was in session, as an intimation that it ought to be dissolved, now denounces the Right as traitorous for allowing the elimination of the word "autocracy" from the address. The *Novoye Vremya*, too, brands as "perjurers" the 256 deputies who conspired to rob the Czar of his prerogatives. But the St. Petersburg organs of the Left, the *Russ* and the *Tovarishch*, indulged in such heated remarks on the other side that they were suppressed by the Government.

Meanwhile the *Russkoe Tribune* publishes a statement which would imply that the Douma is threatened by other foes than the bureaucracy. The omission of the word "constitution" from the address, we are told, has caused great anger and excitement. This paper informs us that the revolutionary Socialists are distributing

a circular in which the Douma is denounced as a non-representative body, as a "grotesque" outcome of an autocratic *coup d'état*. War is declared against the power of the autocracy; and of this revolutionary Socialist circular, containing nine sections, the Paris *Matin* declares:

"This circular, disseminated in all the industrial centers and in every corner of the Empire where intelligent peasants are to be found, will furnish data for a formidable agitation, which will undoubtedly end in the dissolution of the third Douma by the will of the people."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

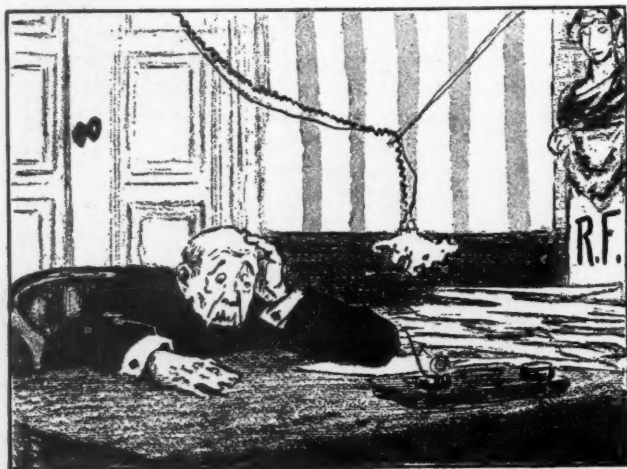
#### GUESSING AT THE MOROCCO PUZZLE

—Why France should thrust her hand into what the *Gaulois* (Paris) calls the "Moroccan wasps' nest," where a Moorish "holy war" against all Europeans is now threatened, is a puzzle to the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), unless France thinks Germany will connive at her conquest of Morocco. The Paris *Soleil* announces that the connivance of Germany has been already obtained and that Clemenceau and von Buelow have thus made an agreement by which France is to be allowed to occupy Morocco on condition of furnishing a loan by which the overstrained treasury of the German Government may be relieved. The *Soleil* plainly declares:

"Such is the odious plan to which Mr. Clemenceau has lent himself, and in which he is backed by the Ministry and the President of the Republic, under the dictation of a politico-financial syndicate by whose means he can make a loan to Germany. . . . The whole radical press will soon be raising a sentimental song over the *rapprochement* between France and Germany, in order to facilitate a loan to William, under one form or another, in expectation that the scheme will be officially admitted at Paris."

It is interesting to note in this connection a recent speech by the German Chancellor in the Reichstag, in which he said:

"Germany has no reason to place any obstacles in the way of the French action, especially as it has not so far infringed the provi-



THE MOROCCO AFFAIR.

CLEMENCEAU—"A Holy War, did you say? Heavens! I've had enough of that sort of thing with the Pope." —*Rire* (Paris).

sion of the Algeiras Convention nor encroached upon the rights of other Powers. After taking such an attitude as this it naturally becomes incumbent on the German Government to maintain a reserved silence. I will therefore in this place abstain from any detailed reference to certain aspects of French procedure at Casablanca."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*



MR. KHOMIAKOF,

President of the third Douma. He is a large landed proprietor. His father was the noted Slavophil poet.

#### ANOTHER TOTTERING LITTLE THRONE

ALPHONSE DAUDET wrote a novel called "Kings in Exile," in which he recounted the adventures in Paris of certain minor European monarchs, who were more or less unwilling absentees from their several capitals. Carlos, of Portugal, is not exactly in exile, tho removed from public life in Lisbon, and confined to his palace for fear of meeting a bomb in the street. King Leopold, of Belgium, is really an exile from Brussels, where he is at serious odds with his Ministry, principally on account of his alleged maladministration of the Kongo. Things have indeed reached such a pitch that his abdication, declares the *Meuse* (Liège), is a current topic of conversation. The Brussels correspondent of the *Liberté* (Paris) confirms this item, with the implication that, as the King has piled up millions from his Kongo enterprise, he can snap his fingers at a throne.

This correspondent writes:

"The court circle is naturally very reserved about the future of King Leopold, but a person of some intelligence informs me that we must not be surprized if something sensational should happen within a short time. One thing is certain, that the King has made his fortune and is turning it into cash. This, in the public mind, is connected with the belief that his abdication is imminent."

The reasons why Leopold should either mend his royal ways or else abdicate are stated by Paul Janson, Socialist Deputy for the city of Brussels, in the Belgian Lower Chamber. He makes a series of accusations against his sovereign in an article contributed to the Liberal *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna). The King of the Belgians, we are told, is surrounded by a camarilla who flatter and mislead him. Of them Mr. Janson quotes the words of the French dramatist—

Infernal flatterers, you whose presence brings  
Heaven's direst visitation upon kings.

These myrmidons belong to the Clerical party, we are told. They brought about the Kongo difficulties, under the following circumstances:

"King Leopold in 1886 was authorized by the Belgian Chamber to assume the title 'Sovereign of the Kongo State,' over which he now rules as absolute master without fear of outside control. There his wish and will are law, so that he is enabled to establish and maintain a personal proprietorship there, and to free himself from all such constitutional safeguards as have been set around the monarchy for its own good, and indeed belong to the very essence of parliamentary government."

Horace says that when once a dog has tasted carrion he can not be kept from it. According to Mr. Janson the Kongo enterprise demoralized Leopold, and he went from bad to worse. In the first place he began to think himself independent of his people, altho "the Kongo enterprise would have been impossible without the material, moral, and financial help of Belgium. The King seemed quite to have forgotten this. At present he appears to believe that he alone deserves the credit of founding the Kongo Free State."

Now that he has enriched himself personally, we are told, Leopold is willing Belgium should annex the Kongo as a national colony. There is one serious objection to this. The Kongo is in debt to those who bought its bonds, and the Kongo is likely to be in difficulties; and bankruptcy, or rather repudiation, seems to be impending there. Another accusation against the King is that he will not attend to the business of his Kingdom. To quote further:

"The King is now abroad. For months he has not held court



in Belgium. He is said to be in Cartaux, but no one had seen him there. Then we are told he is at Royat, but the season in that place is long past. His royal communications are dated from Royat, from Fontainebleau, but a rumor is widely current that he has taken a splendid palace in the close neighborhood of Paris, where he can relieve himself from the burden of government."

Everybody in Belgium feels the remissness, selfishness, and unfitness of their sovereign. Mr. Janson speaks forebodingly of these circumstances as follows:

"The Monarchists are in anguish, the independent spirits are in revolt. The servants of the King carry out his commands, but do not conceal their unwillingness to do so.

"The pigheaded, selfish monarch stands on one side, and the Parliament, which has in vain striven to end a situation of which it is weary, on the other. And now the crisis has reached its acutest stage."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

## JAPAN'S HEARTLESS LABOR SYSTEM

SOME writers have expressed astonishment that the Japanese laborer and artisan should so eagerly rush to the ports of the Pacific islands, Canada, and California. In such places he is scarcely ever treated as an equal. Sometimes he is outraged and ill-treated, and never anything more than tolerated. Yet still the stream of immigrants pours on from the Asiatic to the American shores of the "Peaceful Sea." There is something startling in the persistent way in which a fertile land, filled with industries, and not at present overpopulated, allows the blood and sinews of its people to seek life and work abroad.

A few considerations, however, says the Manchester *Guardian*, will make this mystery clear. Japan's development along industrial lines is one of the most remarkable features of her recent progress. In thirty years the Japanese have leapt from simple arts and handicrafts to the employment of the most elaborate machinery. This fact has attracted attention in that large manufacturing center of England, Manchester, and the paper cited recently dispatched one of its correspondents to inquire into the labor conditions in the factories, mills, and dockyards of Nippon. At once this correspondent, whose impressions are published in the paper he represented, was struck by the distress and discontent of the laboring classes whom machinery has put on the shelf. This writer says:

"The sudden and drastic effect of the new system was extremely oppressive to the old artisan class, who, together with their ancient patrons, went down with the fall of feudalism, and the process of the upheaval in society then begun has not yet run its course. In Japan the handicraftsman and the local artist succumbed to the era of machinery with a suddenness unknown to the West. Consequently her industrial advance has been marked by a growing element of disaffection that now, like a smoldering fire, is at any moment ready to be fanned into flames. There is probably no country in the world where industrial disquietude is more general and menacing than in Japan to-day."

This "industrial disquietude" is, however, aggravated further by many other causes. The inhumanity of the whole Japanese labor system is appalling. Thus we read:

"Nor is all this disaffection due to the agitation of those deprived of an accustomed competence by the increase of the factory system: the root of the trouble lies in the inhumanity of the system itself. Japanese industrialism is a soulless machine in which the worker is ground to a degree that would not be tolerated in any country where those that bear the burden of industry were intelligently and sufficiently organized to protect themselves. And woman, being the cheaper vessel, suffers the nethermost weight of it all. During the last twelve months there has hardly been a week that has not witnessed some exhibition of united protest against the injustice of the present labor conditions. Strikes and other manifestations of discontent have broken out in all lines of industry and among all classes of workers. In some instances, as in

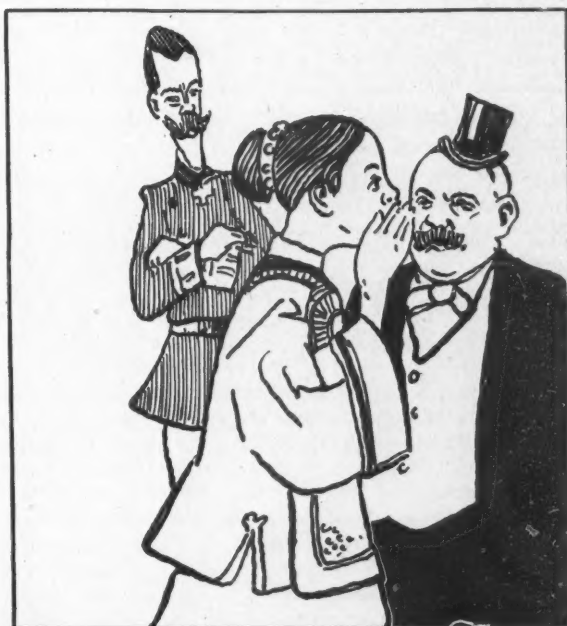
the case of the miners, the outbreak was so furious as to result in murderous rioting and wanton destruction of extensive property."

The wage system in Japan is oppressive. Starvation wages are the rule, even in cotton-factories, where one might expect "conditions of labor to have reached the most modern development." Yet we are informed by this writer:

"Examine the labor conditions in Tokyo, where the highest wages in the Empire are paid. There a cotton-ginner at best can make only a shilling [24 cents] a day, and over most of the country he has to be content with less. Thousands of female factory operatives get not much more than 6d. [12 cents] a day. This was hardly a living wage a year ago, but it is less now. The highest wages a carpenter can command are 2s. [48 cents] a day, tilers get 1s. 8d. [40 cents], plasterers 1s. 11d. [46 cents], bootmakers 1s. [24 cents], laborers 10d. [20 cents]. When we turn from the highest to the lowest rate of wages conditions may better be imagined than described. In the last year rice, which is one of the most essential articles of food to a Japanese, went up in price to double the rate of the twelve months before. There are other aspects of the system still more menacing."

The hours of labor in Japan are uncontrolled by law, and the condition of the toilers is pitiable in the extreme. On this point we quote the following:

"There are no laws regulating the hours of labor. In some cases, as on railways, twenty-four consecutive hours are the rule.



NEW LOVER.

MISS CHINA—"Mr. Russ is a good-for-nothing enormity. My dearest is dear, dear Yankee!"  
—Tokyo Puck.

This excessive strain upon the workman is doubtless responsible for the increasing frequency of accidents on Japanese railways. Often, as one passes a station at night, the whole staff appears to be asleep, and probably is. Factory operatives usually work from 7 A.M. to 6 P.M., with a few minutes at noon for a bit of rice to eat. Many of the factory workers are women, for the most part young girls, and these suffer much from the constant strain of time and activity. They are drawn chiefly from the poorer classes, and are usually ignorant and wholly at the mercy of the foreman or employer. It is said that the lot of the Japanese factory girl is the hardest known to woman. She is engaged in a toil that is physically exhausting; her mere pittance keeps her underfed, and she is without either protection or sympathy. The old personal feeling of interest and responsibility that existed between employer and employee in pre-Restoration days has disappeared before the ceaseless grind of modern industrialism."

Nor are there any extra precautions taken to protect the lives of those operatives who are engaged in dangerous occupations. The employers, like all Japanese, says this representative of *The*

*Guardian*, attribute no value to human life, and are utterly regardless of their employees' safety. His words are thus explicit:

"To a foreigner the most shocking aspect of the Japanese industrial system is the absolute indifference of managers to the unnecessary risk and exposure to which the operatives are constantly subjected. The alarming loss of life that results from accidents from week to week could beyond doubt be much reduced by a little attention to the ordinary dictates of humanity in the way of protecting workmen. In the Mitsu Bishi naval yards at Nagasaki I have often wondered how the thousands there employed could all crowd into a few lighters to be ferried across the harbor every evening. The other day I was not surprized to see one upset and plunge hundreds of struggling men and women into the sea, resulting in considerable loss of life. In an Osaka arsenal hundreds of women were employed in taking the powder from old cartridges left from the late war; a match was dropt, causing an explosion that killed forty-nine women at once, and the consequent fire and explosions killed a great many more. There was no supervision adequate to warn the women of the danger of using matches in such a place. Such accidents are too common in Japan to be justly considered unpreventable."

### MORE "CHAOS" IN IRELAND

THE land troubles of Ireland have reached a point of aggravation this year which is unprecedented since the time of Parnell. Assassinations, cattle-driving and conspiracies among the Irish are being multiplied. The English papers are full of accounts of such disturbances. Cattle-driving is the outcome of the land question. The land, say the Irish leaders, is given to cattle by the graziers, instead of to men. Accordingly midnight raids are made in which the cattle are driven from their pastures and scattered over the country. We read in *The Evening Standard* and *St. James's Gazette* (London) of this outrage near Athenry:

"A man and his mother, an old lady, whose age and sex might have made some appeal to the pity of the most brutal blackguardism, were shot down within a few yards of the church door to the accompaniment of a salvo of cheers and jeers by the crowd of Irishmen who had just come from mass. With the most valid excuse imaginable such an attack reflects the spirit not of men but of brutes, not of a civilized country but of a savage state. And in this case the reason for shooting was that this man, content to surrender all else, desired to retain as an integral part of his private demesne a portion of one of the farms he had owned, as resident landlord, for years past. . . . Hunting has been made an object of terrorist attack, because graziers joined in what was a national sport. Ladies have been beaten with sticks and pulled off their horses; hounds have been poisoned; all that occurs to the mind of a vindictive savage has been done that can insure the loss to Ireland of the large sum spent by English sportsmen in that country, and of the employment secured in consequence. It is reported that a witness who gave evidence merely as an expert at the Glenahery trial has been deprived of a contract with a local authority in Waterford, simply because he appeared in the witness-box."

Numberless cases of cattle-driving have been tried in which the juries refused to convict on the most direct evidence. This condition of things is charged to the account of Mr. Birrell, Chief Secretary for Ireland, who is accused by the English press of treating the matter with "jocosity," instead of earnestly deprecating and condemning the conspiracy and violence of the Nationalists. Speaking of the state of "chaos" into which Ireland is drifting the *London Outlook* remarks:

"It is in deference to agitators . . . that the Liberal Government refuses to defend private property and to enforce an elementary respect for law and order in Ireland. Mr. Birrell failed with his Conciliation Bill and his Irish Council Bill, but his failure in practical Irish administration has been as complete and far more culpable. Under the rule of this amiable amateur, outrage and disturbance, as the engines of political agitation, have rapidly increased, while he himself has elevated weakness and connivance and compromise into positive principles of state policy. Unless

this accomplished purveyor of literary *bric-à-brac* is speedily removed from a position for which he was never ordained by nature, the state of Ireland will go from bad to worse and the excellent results of a prolonged Unionist administration will be entirely undone."

Mr. Birrell is thus earnestly appealed to by *The Spectator* (London):

"We are compelled to say—and we say it with a full sense of responsibility—that the state of Ireland is rapidly drifting into a condition of social disorder of a kind which inflicts the cruellest wrongs upon individuals, and is a menace to the prosperity, moral and material, of the whole community. . . . If Mr. Birrell is not willing to face the facts and retrace his steps, then not only will he do irreparable injury to Ireland, and inflict untold miseries upon her people, but he will also inflict a blow of the severest kind upon the Liberal party, and upon the Government of which he is one of the most prominent members."

Even more severe is the arraignment of the *London Times*, in which we read:

"What is to be said also of the fact that at a critical point in the antigrazing campaign, when certain ringleaders were caught red-handed in a midnight outrage, convicted before the resident magistrate, and sentenced (on refusing to give securities for good behavior) to a term of imprisonment, they were promptly released by the intervention of Mr. Birrell himself, then in the first flush of his enthusiastic reliance upon the 'ordinary law'? How long are people in this country to be hoodwinked by the assurances of a minister such as this? Presently, we suppose, we shall have a grave official indorsement of Mr. Redmond's boast at Cardiff two days ago that Ireland enjoys 'perfect immunity from serious crime,' especially, we suppose, in the vicinity of Athenry."

*The Yorkshire Post* (York) charges the Chief Secretary with "pusillanimous incapacity"; and the amiable comment of *The Westminster Gazette* (London) is expressed in a "hope" that "it will come to be realized in Ireland that it is not merely the cattle, but also the Chief Secretary, who is to be driven out."

The other side of the question is stated by *The Weekly Freeman* (Dublin). Speaking of Mr. Birrell's refusal to prosecute Mr. Grinnell, a conspicuous cattle-driving suspect, this Nationalist organ observes:

"Mr. Birrell will not prosecute Mr. Grinnell. Wise Mr. Birrell. Let him only prosecute the ranching evil, and he will have to prosecute no cattle-drivers. He will, he declares, give the latter the full measure of the ordinary law. Let us hope that it will be the ordinary law, ordinarily administered. Mr. Birrell is confident to see grow a respect for the ordinary law in Ireland."

*The Nation* (London) thus supports the cause of the cattle-drivers:

"The object of cattle-driving, avowedly, is to make the life and occupations of the graziers impossible; to win back the rich lands for men instead of oxen, and bring the people from the bogs and mountains and rocky seaboard into the land that their fathers once possess. Distribute the peasant proprietors of Ireland as are distributed the peasant proprietors of Württemberg, of Denmark, of Bulgaria, and the chapter of agrarian agitation in Ireland would be definitely closed."

### SPARKS FROM THE ANVIL

ENGLAND and Germany are now as thick as thieves. Since all the great Powers are now allies, nothing can possibly happen but a world war.—*Humoristische Blätter* (Vienna).

"The camel does not see its own hump, but plainly discerns that of its neighbor." This is a Moroccan proverb which the French people might well lay to heart.—*Silhouette* (Paris).

"ROUND about him [the Kaiser, at the Guildhall] were gathered the wealth, the intellect, the beauty, and the aldermen and common councilors of London."—*Daily Express* (London).

IN American religious circles Mr. Roosevelt is being hauled over the coals because on the new gold coin which has just been issued the words "In God We Trust" have been omitted. For ourselves we are inclined to believe that the omission is not due so much to lack of religious feeling on the President's part as to his well-known dislike of the word "trust."—*Punch* (London).



## SCIENCE AND INVENTION

## PRACTICAL POWER FROM THE TIDES

THE project of a large plant to be erected at South Thomaston, on the Maine coast, to compress air by the inflow and outflow of water in a large tidal basin, has already been mentioned in this department. Further information has been communicated to *The Engineer* (Chicago) by William O. Webber, who gives details of the lock and gates, a plan and sections of the construction at the same point, and a profile of the location at South Thomaston. Says Mr. Webber:

"At this point the maximum tide is 10.6, mean tide 9.4, and minimum tide 7.9 feet, giving, respectively, 5,000, 4,000, and 3,000 horse-power.

"In the dam, where the main channel is navigable, will be a lock for vessels, 40 feet wide, 200 feet long, and 28 feet deep. On either side of this lock will be one or more sets of shafts, each making a unit, or compressor, of 1,000 or more horse-power. These shafts will be sunk into the rock to a depth of 203.5 feet below mean low water, the downflow shaft being 15.75 feet in diameter, and the upflow shaft 35.65 feet in diameter. The inflow gates will be five in number and 10 feet wide, the outflow gates six in number and 10 feet 8 inches wide.

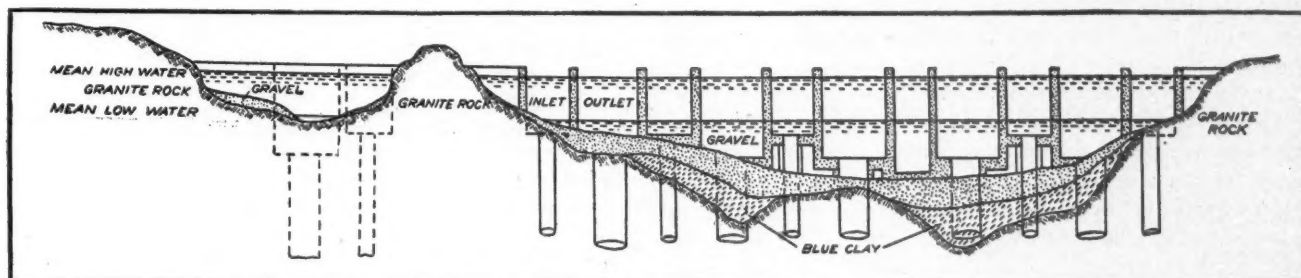
"The water on entering the inflow gates will swing them open, pass down the downflow shaft at a velocity of 16 feet per second, drawing in air through about 1,500 half-inch inlet-tubes. Arriving at the bottom of the shaft, the combined air and water will flow in both directions horizontally, the air separating from the water until

"As there are no working parts in the compressor, there is no depreciation, or operating expenses, to be taken into account, excepting watchmen to prevent depredations on the plant, keep ice and floating timbers from permanently obstructing the inlet racks, and operate the boat-lock. Therefore the cost per horse-power is practically represented by the interest on the original investment and the wages of these watchmen. The cost of original construction will amount to about \$100 per horse-power.

"There are numerous places, all practically situated between the 40th and 50th parallels of latitude, in both the northern and southern hemispheres, where the tides are of sufficient magnitude to make this plan commercially feasible, the necessary requirement being a tidal basin, of considerable size, connected with the ocean by a comparatively narrow outlet. Each acre of such basin, under a 9-foot tide, is capable of producing 5 horse-power. It is not commercially feasible to develop such a plant with a basin containing much less than 200 acres, or requiring a length of dam exceeding 3 feet per acre of pondage."

## SCIENTIFIC REASONS FOR THE DEATH PENALTY

A STUDY of theories of punishment, based on the Italian work on criminology of Baron R. Garofalo, is contributed by A. van der Mensbrugghe to the *Revue des Questions Scientifiques* (Louvain, Belgium, October 20). Garofalo takes strong



PROFILE OF THE PROPOSED TIDAL POWER PLANT.

all of the air is accumulated in the separating-chambers. The water will then flow up the up-take shaft at a velocity of three feet per second, and out through the outflow gates.

"The air entrapped in the air-chamber is then under a head of water 195.5 feet high, varying with the height of the tides. This compressed air is then led up the upflow shaft in a 14-inch pipe. At the top of the gates these 14-inch pipes are united into a 30-inch pipe, which conveys the air ashore."

The air thus compressed, we are told, will contain only about one-sixth the moisture that is in the atmosphere from which the air is drawn. This dryness makes it particularly adaptable for transmission to considerable distance, in pipes, without undue friction. The author states that the whole 5,000 horse-power could be transmitted 1 mile, in a 30-inch pipe, with a loss of only 1.5 pounds pressure, or 10 miles, in a 48-inch pipe, with a loss of only 2.5 pounds pressure. We read further:

"This air can be used cold, without danger of freezing in expanding, in steam-engines or rock-drills. A test was made on an 80-horse-power Corliss engine, in which the entering air was 53° F., and the exhaust minus 40°, and continued for ten hours without the slightest sign of frost in the exhaust passages and pipes of the engines. A marked economy, however, is obtained by pre-heating this air immediately before using it in motors, as raising the air to 370° will practically double the volume of the air, and, instead of requiring 3 to 4 pounds of coal per horse-power per hour, as air receives heat about six times as easily as water, these results can be obtained at an expenditure of from 1/2 to 3/4 pound of coal per horse-power per hour.

grounds in favor of capital punishment. The anthropologic school, he tells us, has hitherto had little influence on the practical side of legislation, because anthropologists have devoted themselves exclusively to the study of the criminal, leaving the notion of crime itself to the jurists. The latter have given it a juridical character, that is, a wholly artificial one, since it depends on the legislator's pleasure. Now crime, declares Garofalo, is a natural phenomenon, the notion of which should be apprehended by all members of society, whether they know the law or not. We should therefore have a sociologic definition of crime. Crime, says Garofalo, is "an offense committed against the average moral sense of civilized humanity." "The element of immorality necessary in order that an injurious act should be regarded as criminal by public opinion, is the violation of the sentiments of pity or honesty in a measure exceeding that indispensable for the adaptation of the individual to society."

Garofalo divides man into two classes, normal and abnormal. All criminals he regards as abnormal and none as normal; of the "chance criminal" he denies the existence. All abnormal persons, however, are not criminals; criminality may remain latent in them and never appear. Such persons are honest or dishonest according to circumstances and environment, but they are not really "good"; man, he says, "is good, not by reflection, but by instinct." Criminal instincts may be the result of heredity, but they may also appear and disappear independently, for the author asserts that strongly marked moral character, good or bad, never persists in one family

beyond the fifth generation, which fact, he says, explains the decay of aristocracies. In some cases the appearance of criminality would seem still to be a mystery. The practical application of Garofalo's ideas appears in his theory of the repression of crime. Such repression is based on physiologic law, he says, since "any organism reacts against every violation of the laws that govern its natural functions." If an offense is against the moral sentiments of the community, the natural reaction consists in exclusion from that community. Thus takes place a kind of social selection corresponding to biologic selection by the death of the unfit. The elimination may be absolute (death) for the greatest crimes and relative for those of lesser degree. The death penalty he justifies by the necessary character of society, saying:

"Man is by nature a social being; he forms part of society without any formal contract, finding himself in the midst of it because he can not be elsewhere, and because he must stay there, no matter what he may do. Hence the absence of qualities essential to the existence of the aggregation changes the necessity for social life into its opposite—the rupture of all bonds with the unassimilable individual. The individual being but a cell of the social organism, when it is injurious to the organism it must not expect to continue to exist in such relationship."

The necessity of cutting the social bonds by death, the author goes on to say, exists, however, only when the delinquent exhibits a "permanent psychic anomaly" that renders him forever insusceptible of social life. The execution of the death penalty is only apparently an example of "social vengeance"—the desire to cause the criminal to suffer what his victim has suffered—it is really due to society's desire to exclude the criminal permanently from the social body. This being the case, the penalty should be exacted with as little pain as possible—the civilized as opposed to the savage view. Nevertheless, the modicum of pain, mental and physical, that necessarily accompanies the infliction of the death penalty will always cause intimidation of the surviving criminals, and this the author regards as a good thing, altho it must be a secondary result and not aimed at directly. Another such effect, which is also beneficial, is selection—an amelioration of the race by removal of undesirable elements, which appears in succeeding generations. This selection assists the work of nature. The author is opposed to the abolition of the death penalty, believing that it would be a step backward, not an advance. He sums up his ideas as follows:

"Punishment should bring about the elimination of the criminal who is unadaptable to social coexistence. . . . The elimination of murderers should be absolute, and this can be accomplished only through the death penalty."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

**GOOD WORK AT PANAMA**—Commenting on the recent annual report of the Panama Canal Commission, *Engineering News* (New York, November 28) takes occasion to commend the reasonable cost, so far, of the excavation. It says editorially:

"It is common enough nowadays to hear people remark that the Government is certainly going to build the canal; and that the work is going ahead rapidly and well; but that the cost will be 'out of sight,' 'because government work is always so costly, you know!' While it is too soon yet to say what unit prices will be reached for the bulk of the work, when the whole plant is in place and the operating force is 'tuned up,' the figures for cost of excavation in the Culebra cut for the past year are certainly interesting. It appears that the average cost of excavating about 5,500,000 cubic yards, three-fifths of it rock, hauling it some ten miles by train and distributing it on the dumps, was 82½ cents per cubic yard, which figure includes an arbitrary allowance of 12 cents per cubic yard for the cost of the plant used. Remembering the tropical conditions, the heavy rainfall, the eight-hour day, the high cost of labor, fuel, materials, and everything else, this indicates that they are not only 'making the dirt fly' at Panama, but making a dollar do the most work possible—which has been set down by high authority as a proper function of the engineer. Again, in dredging

work, we learn that at La Boca, on the Pacific end, an old French ladder dredge excavated during the past year 1,213,000 cubic yards at an average cost per cubic yard of about 10⅓ cents, the material being towed out to sea in hopper barges. Certainly figures like these deserve consideration by those who make rash generalizations as to the extravagance of government work."

## REAL GEMS FROM WORTHLESS CRYSTALS

IF we may credit a report from Consul-General Frank H. Mason, of Paris, printed in *Daily Consular and Trade Reports* (Washington, December 4), Prof. Frederic Bordas, of the Collège de France, has discovered a process by which the coarse, ordinary crystallized alumina, known as corundum or adamantite spar, may be converted into rubies, sapphires, topazes, and other gems by exposure to the action of radium. He writes that this discovery is "the scientific sensation of the moment in Paris," and suggests that the process may be used industrially for the production of certain precious stones at a cost which will seriously modify the present market values of natural gems. We read:

"It will be remembered that all these gems are in composition crystallized alumina, but through long exposure to varying conditions of heat and pressure during the slow cooling and development of the earth's surface they have assumed different colors, to which the names of ruby, amethyst, etc., have been given. The discovery of radium revealed the active agent through which various changes in certain substances, which had hitherto been of slow progress, might be intensified and accomplished in a comparatively brief time.

"The present discovery of Professor Bordas was suggested by the fact that the minute glass tubes in which radium is confined and kept for scientific use take on gradually a beautiful azure color resembling the sapphire. This was attributed by Professor Berthelot to the presence of minute traces of manganese in the glass, which the marvelous projective power of the radium reveals and revives with varying grades and tints of coloration. Professor Bordas therefore placed crystallized corundum of several tints in contact with minute tubes of radium, laid them away in a dark place not subject to changes of temperature, and found after a lapse of several weeks that the white corundum had become yellow like the topaz, the blue crystals had become green like emerald, and the violet had turned to blue like the sapphire.

"Thus was overthrown the theory held hitherto by scientists that each of these precious stones has its own special coloring oxid, and that these several oxids—green, blue, red, or yellow—have no definite relation to each other. Professor Bordas, as the published accounts relate, took his newly created gems to a leading lapidary jeweler, from whom he had purchased the corundum crystals, who identified and tested them and found that they had been converted into a topaz, a ruby, and a sapphire which fulfilled all the tests and requirements of natural stones.

"He then obtained from the same jeweler a new series of corundum crystals in pairs, each pair of an exactly similar color. One stone of each pair was exposed for a month to the action of radium, the other retained for comparison, and the result of this second experiment was the same as before. The light reddish corundum, valued in commerce at about 50 cents per carat, had been converted into a ruby valued at \$100 to \$150 per carat. The dark red corundum became a deep brilliant violet, the violet amethyst had become a sapphire, and the bluish corundum a topaz.

"The possible effect of this discovery upon the trade in jewelry and precious stones can be readily inferred. Radium is as yet one of the rarest and most precious substances known to science, but the duration of its power is practically unlimited, and since 1 milligram (0.0154 grain) of radium is sufficient to convert several corundum crystals into precious stones within the space of a month, and since this process may be repeated indefinitely with the same speck of radium, it is naturally, tho perhaps prematurely, assumed that this latest discovery may have an important industrial value and lead to serious modifications in the commercial prices of certain precious stones. Professor Bordas, however, regards his discovery as a mere laboratory experiment and disclaims any intention to secure for it a commercial value."



## DRUGGISTS—BAD AND GOOD

THE same classification that has been applied by President Roosevelt to trusts is made to serve for pharmacists by Prof. J. H. Beal, writing in *Merck's Report* (New York, December). While all drug-stores look pretty much alike to the general public, those more familiar with their internal economy, he says, know that they are "divided into two classes which are as widely separated from each other as light is separated from darkness, and honor from dishonor." Those of the first (and largest) class are conducted by "men of probity and intelligence" who try to earn a living by "means void of offense to the laws of either God or man," and who are "jealous of the good name and reputation of their profession." As for the smaller class, however:

"Those of the second class are conducted by men who pursue pharmacy with purely mercenary motives, entirely careless of its honor and reputation, and using its good name and fame merely as a convenient disguise for a disreputable business.

"The evil committed by the latter being so palpable, the general public being unable to distinguish between those who are responsible for it and those who are not, it is not surprising that society has come to the conclusion that the entire craft is deserving of close surveillance, which opinion has borne fruit in the form of restrictive measures each year either proposed or passed by the State legislatures. So common has this legislative baiting of the pharmacist become that a State assembly which should meet and adjourn without considering one or more measures affecting the practise of pharmacy would be considered as remarkably deficient in constructive statesmanship.

"In searching for the reasons which have contributed to make pharmacy so unjustly the object of general suspicion, we are brought face to face with the fact that it seems to afford larger and more frequent opportunity for wrongdoing than any other common calling except the practise of medicine.

"For example: The druggist's regular stock includes many substances which, altho of the highest remedial value when properly employed, are capable also of base uses, and when so used are productive of the greatest injuries to society. . . .

"Again, drugs and medicines more readily lend themselves to adulteration and sophistication than any other class of commodities. In the case of nearly everything else the purchaser can usually make a fair judgment of its quality either by examination or by use. His prescriptions, however, he must take upon trust; and if these are dishonestly compounded, neither he nor his heirs will probably be the wiser. . . .

"Another factor lately introduced into the problem is the increasing number of towns which, acting under local-option laws, have voted out saloons. A common occurrence in such towns is the establishment of new drug-stores which are really but saloons in disguise and frequently owned by ex-saloon-keepers. A few rows of shelf bottles half filled with drugs, a showcase or two filled with cigars or toilet articles, and the usual globes of colored liquids in the show-windows, and the trick is done. I have been told of towns in this State where the number of ostensible drug-stores has doubled within a few months after a dry vote. . . .

"It is these facts, namely, the opportunities offered by pharmacy for the practise of fraud and wrong, and the presence in pharmacy of men who are willing to make use of these opportunities, that are responsible for the flood of legislation which threatens to overwhelm the innocent with the guilty, and render pertinent the question: How can the public be taught to distinguish between the legitimate pharmacist and the man who uses the cloak of pharmacy merely as a convenient disguise for evasion of law?"

The remedy, Professor Beal points out, lies in the hands of the

druggists themselves. Those of the first class must assist the community in reforming or eliminating those of the second. Other wise all will suffer together, unjust tho this may be. He concludes:

"It would be the extreme of folly to imagine that the State will close up the taxpaying saloon and then permit the same business to be carried on tax free under the title and form of a drug-store.

"The other abuses which afflict pharmacy, such as the selling of narcotics to habitués, adulteration, and substitution, are likewise destined to be wiped out at a distant day.

"There never was a time when public opinion was so alive to the existence of these evils, and so ready to join in the efforts for their destruction, as the present. The moral standards set for public and professional men are going to be higher in the future than in the past.

"The time is propitious, therefore, for a campaign of education, which shall set public opinion right upon the subject of pharmacy and bring out in bold relief the difference between the honest, capable, scientifically trained pharmacist and the untrained, incapable, dishonest saloon-druggist.

"If the druggist in looking over his business finds anything which is not as it should be, let him clean it out, and, having done so, ally himself on the side of the forces which in his community stand for good order and good morals.

"His reward will be not only the satisfaction of a clear conscience, but the esteem and respect of the entire community."



PROF. J. H. BEAL,

Who thinks the respectable druggists should make the disreputable ones reform, or drive them out of business.

## A DANGEROUS PLAYGROUND

SIR LESLIE STEPHEN'S familiar name for the Swiss Alps—"The Playground of Europe"—takes on a somewhat sinister aspect when we realize that the Alps are responsible for over four hundred accidents a year. So many of these are fatal that *The Lancet* (London, November 13) seems justified in saying that this "playground" has for many been a graveyard—a fact which experience from year to year emphasizes rather than modifies. Says this paper:

"Statistics officially compiled for 1907 supply us with the death-rate due to misadventure in the year now closing on the Alps—Italian, Swiss, and Austrian, and those of Dauphiné. Actual loss of life is noted in 75 cases, the majority of the victims being divided between Swiss and German 'peak-stormers'; next in number are those from the British Isles; and then come the Italians. Among the causes of this fatality, that which overtops all others is the foolhardiness (every year more prevalent) of essaying the more difficult ascents without a guide; in many cases, moreover, without even a companion. The Alps which figure first in the black list as the scene of most frequent 'misadventure' are those of Central Switzerland—the Bernese Oberland particularly; next come the Graian Alps, the highest peak of which is the Gran Paradiso, and the Pennine range, culminating in Mont Blanc and Monte Rosa. Among the 'incidents of fatality' fourteen are classed under the head of 'flower-gathering in dangerous localities,' the edelweiss tempting the majority of victims. Of those thus lured to their destruction there were two ladies of mature years, two young ladies, and three young men. Accidents not terminating fatally but more or less grave were three hundred and fifty—some not figuring in that number from not having been reported or registered."

The compilers of the above statistics, the writer goes on to tell us, recommend 'international action' on the part of Switzerland, France, Italy, and Austria to prohibit the ascent of dangerous mountains unless the adventurer is accompanied by a duly qualified and accredited guide. We read:

"So escorted he might be spared even such risks as that which

cost the young student Herr Mancken his life, only a few days ago, when clambering up the Jungfrau—a mass of ice, loosened by the summer heat, having finally detached itself and crushed the unfortunate youth. Even such causes of danger can not always be foreseen and allowed for, but there is one consideration which it is never superfluous or inopportune to insist upon, and that is the state of health of the Alpine climber. In fact, some twelve years ago a congress of Swiss medical men, convened at Arosa, issued, after full discussion, a unanimous recommendation that professional assistance should be available at the stations both of departure and arrival of even the funicular mountain railways, to save the traveler from the danger of being 'ballooned up' to an altitude of several thousand feet with what Sir William Gull used to call 'a tired heart,' and also, in case of sudden cardiac failure at the terminus, to render all assistance possible. In truth, many cases of so-called 'misadventure' are simply cases of instantaneous arrest of the heart's action on the brink of a crevasse or other danger point. This was exemplified in the tragic fate of Baron Pécocoz, an enthusiastic Belgian 'peak-stormer' who, some twelve years ago, in the presence of Queen Margherita (now the Dowager), dropt down dead when 'negotiating' one of those critical 'hazards' on the Lyskamm. There was no misplaced footing or loss of balance due to a false step, but the sudden failure of a heart known to be atheromatous and exhausted by many hours' exertion."

### THE PRESSURE OF LIGHT

THAT a ray of light exerts a minute but measurable pressure on any surface on which it falls is now admitted by all scientific men. It was shown by Maxwell, the English physicist, that theory requires the existence of such a pressure, and it has been detected experimentally by several investigators, among whom the Americans Nichols and Hull are conspicuous. Recent work in England by Professor Poynting and Dr. Barlow has added to our knowledge of this interesting phenomenon. They have shown that, just as a sound is altered in apparent pitch if the source and the ear are in relative motion, so the pressure of light is altered in like case. The alteration of pitch is known as the "Doppler effect," after its discoverer, and Professor Poynting gives the similar alteration of light pressure the same name, calling it the "Doppler emission effect" when the source is moving, and the "Doppler reception effect" when the receiving body is in motion. He says, writing on the subject in *Popular Astronomy* (Northfield, Minn., December):

"In considering the consequence of light pressure, it is necessary to know the temperature of a body exposed to the sun's radiation. It can be shown that a small black particle, at the distance of the earth from the sun, has about the mean temperature of the earth's surface, say 300° absolute temperature, and that the temperature of the sun is about twenty times as high, say 6,000° absolute temperature. The temperature of the particle varies inversely as the square root of its distance from the sun.

"The direct pressure of sunlight is virtually a lessening of the sun's gravitation pull. On bodies of large size this is negligible. On the earth it is only about a forty-billionth of the sun's pull, but the ratio increases as the diameter decreases, and a particle one forty-billionth of the earth's diameter and of the same density would be pushed back as much as it is pulled in if the law held good down to such a size. If the radiating body is diminished, the ration of gravitation pull to light push is similarly diminished, and it can be shown that two bodies of the temperature of the earth's surface and the earth's mean density would neither attract nor repel each other, if their diameter was about one inch. The consequence of this on a swarm of meteorites is obvious. It is probable that this balancing of gravitation and light pressure must be taken into account in the motion of the particles supposed to constitute Saturn's rings.

"When we consider the motion of a small particle round the sun, we have, first, the direct pressure lessening gravitation. If it has density equal to that of the earth and diameter one-thousandth of an inch, the lessened pull at the distance of the earth will imply a lengthening of the year by nearly two days."

Besides this, Professor Poynting continues what he calls the

"Doppler emission effect" also comes into play, the particle crowding on its own waves in front, and drawing away from those behind, so that the motion is resisted. The particle will tend to fall inward, and in the case considered would probably move in a spiral into the sun, and reach it in less than 100,000 years. A particle one inch in diameter would reach the sun from the earth in less than 100,000,000 years. As regards the "Doppler reception effect" this will not come into play in a circular orbit, but it tends to make an elliptic orbit even more circular. We read further:

"Applying these considerations to a comet regarded as a swarm of small particles coming into our system, a sorting action will at once begin. The smaller particles will have their period of revolution lengthened out more than the larger ones, and they will tend to trail behind. The Doppler emission effect will damp down the motion, and again, more markedly with the smaller particles, all will tend to spiral into the sun. The Doppler reception effect will tend to destroy the ellipticity of the orbit, more especially with the smaller particles, and ultimately the particles of different sizes, may move in orbits so different that they may not appear to belong to the same system. In course of time they should all end in the sun. Perhaps the zodiacal light is due to the dust of long dead comets.

"It appears just possible that Saturn's rings may be cometary matter which the planet has captured, and on which these actions have been at play for so long that the orbits have become circular."

### WASTED WARNINGS

IT is often a subject of amazed comment that altho certain familiar "confidence" games are so well known as to be even somewhat threadbare subjects for jest, a large number of citizens continue yearly to be deceived and fleeced in the good old ways. Similarly the man "who didn't know it was loaded" continues to shoot his companion, and the person who rocks the rowboat still manages to drown himself and his party. Likewise unheeded, as *The Druggist's Circular* (New York, December) complains, are the repeated warnings of the press that benzin is explosive and that "wood-alcohol" is a dangerous poison. Says this paper:

"Resisting the effort of information to enter it, seems to be the strong point of some heads. Prudent people preach against the careless use of benzin, and for their pains get laughed at—until there happens to be a funeral in the family of the careless one, brought about through the ignition of the benzin. The other day an old friend of ours was telling his daughter and a girl visitor of the danger of using benzin about the house. The young people did not seem to be much imprest; the visitor knew people who made a common practise of using the treacherous fluid for all kinds of household purposes, and without any harm ever having come to them on account thereof. A few days later the daughter went to call on her erstwhile visitor, and learned that she was out—out attending the funeral of a child of the family which had made a common practise of using benzin. The child had been burned to death as a result of an explosion of benzin vapor. Some time ago a popular newspaper writer advised the use of wood-alcohol as a floor-cleaner. We wrote him some facts, and suggested that inasmuch as such use of wood-alcohol had caused blindness, it would be well for him to refrain from advising it, and also to warn those who had read his previous directions, of the danger. He referred to our letter in his department, but was inclined to make light of it. A few days ago he again recommended the use of wood-alcohol for scouring and polishing purposes, and about the same time we read in a Massachusetts paper of a lawsuit in that State growing out of the loss of the sight of one eye by a man who had used a liniment containing wood-alcohol, none of the liniment having come into direct contact with the member. Records of cases of loss of sight through the handling of wood-alcohol are so numerous and have been so widely published that it seems little short of criminal for even a lay writer to advise the indiscriminate use of this liquid; and for a manufacturer or druggist to so advise seems an inexcusable crime. We believe it to be the common practise of druggists to warn purchasers of the danger lurking in benzin and wood-alcohol."



## HOW HOT IS THE SUN?

IF we mean by "the sun," the sun's rays as they reach the earth after passage through its atmosphere, we have here a question answerable by means of the ordinary thermometer, in connection with simple apparatus. But what would be indicated by a device for measuring temperature if it were plunged into the mass of the sun itself? This is a difficult question, but physicists have not hesitated to attempt its solution. The consensus of several different methods seems to indicate that the temperature of the sun is somewhere near 10,000° F. Professor Millochau, a French physicist, who has studied the subject by means of observations from the summit of Mont Blanc, contributes to the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, September 7) an account of recent work along this line. He writes:

"All work done with the object of ascertaining the sun's temperature has been directed toward measurement of its calorific effect on the earth, or what physicists have named the solar constant. This is the heating effect produced in one minute on a cubic centimeter of water receiving solar radiation through a blackened surface at the limits of the terrestrial atmosphere."

That our ability to measure this effect is yet limited appears from the table given by the author. The values for the solar constant vary all the way from 1.8, obtained by Pouillet in 1837, to 4, by Angstrom in 1890, a difference of over 100 per cent. The last result, that of Hansky in 1905, is 3.3. Mr. Millochau thinks that these variations are not wholly due to inaccuracy, but partly to the fact that the sun's heat is really not a constant, but changes from year to year. The correction for the absorption of the earth's atmosphere is also very difficult to make. But supposing we could be sure of the absolute value of this constant, would this enable us to get an idea of the actual temperature of the sun itself, that is, the registration of a thermometer plunged into the solar mass? Yes, answers the author—provided we are able to agree on a definition of this temperature. A body emits more or less radiation according to its constitution, and physicists have agreed that a black body emits and absorbs the maximum possible amount of radiation. Experiments on furnaces have been made with a view to obtaining the relationship between their temperature and the intensity of their radiation, and on the basis of these the sun's temperature would be from 5,600° to 7,000° C., according to the various values assigned to the solar constant. Another method is to measure the temperature to which the sun's radiation raises a black body on the earth's surface. The so-called law of Stefan states that the sun's temperature would be proportional to the fourth power of this quantity, which would give between 5,000° and 6,000°.

The author's own work at the Mont Blanc observatory was done with the so-called pyrometric telescope devised by Féry in 1902 and used by him to measure the temperature of furnaces. This instrument concentrates the radiation from the body under observation on a thermoelectric couple, where it generates a slight electric current measurable with a galvanometer. Results are obtained with a body of known temperature, and these afford means of cal-

culating that of an inaccessible body. Millochau's telescope was standardized by an electric furnace heated to 1,400° C. (about 2,500° F.), and the sun's temperature, as obtained by its use, was found to be 5,480° C. Says the author:

"We have seen that by applying Stefan's law to the numbers given by various observers for the solar constant, we find that the sun's temperature is between 5,600° and 7,000°. Wilson and Gray in 1902 made a direct measure of this temperature [by means of the thermoelectric pile] and obtained 5,573°, and measurements made with the pyrheliometric telescope lead to the figure 5,663°. There is yet a third method of evaluating the solar temperature; it consists in an application of the physical law of radiation known as the 'law of displacement.' The product of the wave-length corresponding to the maximum of intensity in the spectrum emitted by the body, multiplied by its temperature, is a constant quantity which has been found by experiment to be 2,900. Now the maximum of energy in the solar spectrum is found near wave-length 0.5, which would make the temperature 5,800°.

"The agreement of the results reached by these various methods is certainly not due simply to chance, and we may assert that the effective temperature of the sun is very nearly 5,400° C. [9,700° F.]"—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*



PYROMETRIC TELESCOPE,  
Used by Millochau on top of Mont Blanc to measure the sun's temperature.

## SCIENCE BREVITIES

A NEW finishing-machine for woolen and worsted goods, in which the cloth is drawn over rolls covered with finely ground glass, is described by *The Textile World Record* (Boston, November). Says this magazine: "The pressure is applied by a pneumatic device which enables the energy of the machine to be regulated very closely. The millions of small glass crystals act on the thread in a manner that can not be otherwise duplicated, and the result is a uniform, smooth, polished surface with a very thick nap."

THAT candy containing chloroform is now manufactured in considerable quantity was asserted in an address by Sir James Crichton Browne before a recent meeting of the British Sanitary Inspectors' Association at Llandudno, Wales. Says the London correspondent of *The Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette*: "Such 'sweets' are made in the form of lozenges and are labeled licorice, linseed, or chlorodyne lozenges, and are swallowed in large quantities by those who appreciate their sedative and narcotic effects; by women who find they can obtain the obfuscation they desire while avoiding the sense of shame that attends being seen entering the public-house; by errand boys and shop-girls; and even by school-children. Analysis showed that the lozenges contained chloroform in slightly variable quantity; and in the quantities of the lozenges taken, the dose arrived at was clearly dangerous."

"OUR so-called 'muck-rakers' are certainly accomplishing some good," says *The Fireproof Magazine* (Chicago, November). "Upton Sinclair's 'Jungle' not only raised Cain in the ethical world, but has caused the stock-yard people to clean up and make improvements that will not only better the condition of their employees, but will tend to a more profitable handling of the business. I notice that the old wooden pens and platforms and sheds are disappearing, and concrete is being used instead. Concrete feeding-troughs, concrete platforms and divisions, concrete pens and floors, surely a sane and sanitary improvement. Not only is all this infinitely more cleanly, but it is incombustible, for under the old arrangement of things fire was one of the most dreaded possibilities in the stock-yard."

"A PLAN has been suggested by a retired naval officer," says *Shipping Illustrated* (New York), "whereby a powerful modern search-light could be installed on the Isles of Shoals off the Piscataqua River mouth. This, he says, would light up the coast from Eastport to Cape Cod, and prove of incalculable value to the Navy Department. But why stop at a search-light the rays of which would reach only to Eastport or the tip of Cape Cod? Would it not be much more economical to set up one which would light to Cape Race and Cape Hatteras, and thus eliminate the great expense of maintaining lighthouses, while even vessels under way could save money by extinguishing their running lights? It is some consolation to reflect that the father of this wonderful scheme hails from an inland State, but it would be more satisfactory to learn that he was from the U. S. A. rather than the U. S. N."

## THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

### ARE THE JEWISH DEMANDS UNAMERICAN?

THE flurry caused by the mistaken report that the New York School Board, in deference to the Jewish element of the population, would eliminate all references of a Christian character from the Christmas celebrations in the public schools, has subsided. But religious papers continue to reflect the views of the opposing parties, Christian and Jewish, on the point at issue and the parties at issue. The Jewish claim, of course, is not in the least conceded by the Christian papers, who look upon it as ill-advised, if not in a sense revolutionary. *The Congregationalist and Christian World* (Boston) says of the attempt to eliminate the name of Christ from the Christmas exercises:

"It would be difficult to imagine any act prompted by Jews which would be more hostile to their own interests. Driven from Russia and other countries by race antipathies intensified by their opposition to Christianity, they have found a refuge and a welcome in the United States; they have been freely permitted to share in all our public institutions and privileges of citizenship. No restrictions have been placed upon them in the exercise of their religion. If, emboldened by their rapid increase in our metropolis, they were to make any concerted effort to destroy a national institution cherished alike in all Protestant and Catholic countries, they might easily forecast the time when they would be as unwelcome here as in the countries from which anti-Semitism has driven them."

Success in their effort, this journal thinks, would logically lead to movements to repeal the Sunday laws, and to eliminate the letters A.D. from school text-books.

The Jew, on the other hand, declines to regard himself as "an alien residing here on sufferance." He asserts that members of his race accompanied Columbus on his first voyage, that he has always been an integral part of the nation, and now only demands that his rights as an American citizen be not infringed upon. Turning the charges of un-Americanism against the accuser *The Jewish Tribune* (Portland, Ore.) declares:

"It seems that forcing one's children into a religion which his parents do not share is un-American, and, consequently, not the Jews, but the Christian clergymen, are un-American."

"The demand of the Jews to eliminate from the public schools any exercises which bear the character of any religion is just and should be granted; and those who are opposed to it are at fault. They cause strife between the citizens of this country, and the people of our country should not encourage them to do wrong."

The above is the position taken by practically all the Jewish papers, tho there is a difference of opinion as to the expediency of the methods recently used to assert their views. *Jewish Comment* (Baltimore) thinks the New York Jews were "undiplomatic," and reflects that the bad blood that has been stirred up is "a great price to pay for the expurgation of hymns." The most valuable asset the Jew can have, it adds, is the good-will of the Christians of New York, and "jeopardizing it for the sake of a few songs, about which the Jews have not troubled themselves in years past, is about as foolish an exchange as sensible people have ever attempted." This paper, however, views the merits of the case in this light:

"There was an intimation that the Jews are persecuting the Christians, tho what they have done has been by petition, and this is allowed them by the Constitution, tho that instrument, conceived by a godless body, has no meaning for the minister when it stands in his way. At the bottom of the dispute is the fact that the Christian asserts the right to proselytize as a natural right, and he can not brook opposition to this belief. It is an established element in Christian psychology, the result of ages of proselytizing. Scratch a Christian and you find a missionary. This has given vitality to his religion, and bespeaks the confidence Christians have

in their message. It even argues a high standard of conduct, in that they are so willing to bring their greatest blessing to all men. But they should not demand that they be allowed to play the game alone. Every man has some light, which he should be permitted to exhibit for what it is worth. Ministers may stamp their feet and say this is a Christian country, Constitution or no Constitution; but what they really mean is that might makes right—the majority should be able to do what it pleases. Even from this point of view the Jews are entitled to the exclusion they seek in those schools where Jewish children predominate. These are not few in New York. But argument is useless. The patience the ministers speak of simply means indifference to weakness. When their strength is challenged there is no patience, no 'sweet reasonableness,' only wrath and threats."

Under the true American principle, the doctrine of majority rule, so essential in political affairs, has never, since the foundation of our Government in its present shape, says *The Jewish Exponent* (Philadelphia), been held to apply to religious questions. We quote further:

"The Jewish citizen is loyal to his government, and altho he may question the soundness of the 'Christian nation' decisions of the courts, he obeys them because they are the declared law. But he is not going to permit without vigorous protest his children to be taught or made to repeat ideas and doctrines that are in opposition to his and their religious beliefs. If that contest, conducted in the forum of the public conscience and in the proper channels of interpretation is decided against him he will yield because he can not do otherwise. But for his own sake and that of his children, he will view with a sad and heavy heart this deprivation of fundamental rights in the land of Washington, Franklin, Jefferson, and Lincoln."

### POETS AND CHRISTIAN ORTHODOXY

THE poet of the future will be apt to "tend toward Christian orthodoxy," declares Mr. G. K. Chesterton, "because it is about the simplest and freest thing now left in the world." This reflection is aroused by the comment rife since the death of the English poet, Francis Thompson (a sketch of whom appeared in our last issue), upon "his attraction to and gradual absorption in Catholic theological ideas." This poet, Mr. Chesterton goes on to say, "devoted himself more and more to poems not only purely Catholic, but, one may say, purely ecclesiastical." What is more, according to the same writer, who has before this broken lances in behalf of Christianity, "if things go on as they are going at present, more and more good poets will do the same." Mr. Chesterton's reason for this assertion we have already stated—because Christianity is "about the simplest and freest thing left in the world." When people impute special vices to the Christian church, he says, "they seem entirely to forget that the world (which is the only other thing there is) has these vices much more." The church, he admits, has been cruel, has plotted, and has been superstitious; but the world has been much more cruel, has plotted much more, and been more superstitious "when left to itself." In his own vivid way Mr. Chesterton, writing in *The Illustrated London News*, amplifies his view in these words:

"Now, poets in our epoch will tend toward ecclesiastical religion strictly because it is just a little more free than anything else. Take, for instance, the case of symbol and ritualism. All reasonable men believe in symbol; but some reasonable men do not believe in ritualism; by which they mean, I imagine, a symbolism too complex, elaborate, and mechanical. But whenever they talk of ritualism they always seem to mean the ritualism of the church. Why should they not mean the ritual of the world? It is much more ritualistic. The ritual of the army, the ritual of the navy, the ritual of the law courts, the ritual of parliament are much more ritualistic. The ritual of a dinner-party is much more ritualistic."



Priests may put gold and great jewels on the chalice; but at least there is only one chalice to put them on. When you go to a dinner party they put in front of you five different chalices, of five weird and heraldic shapes, to symbolize five different kinds of wine; an insane extension of ritual from which Mr. Percy Dearmer would fly shrieking. A bishop wears a miter; but he is not thought more or less of a bishop according to whether you can see the very latest curves in his miter. But a swell is thought more or less of a swell according to whether you can see the very latest curves in his hat. There is more fuss about symbols in the world than in the church.

"And yet (strangely enough) tho men fuss more about the worldly symbols, they mean less by them. It is the mark of religious forms that they declare something unknown. But it is the mark of worldly forms that they declare something which is known, and which is known to be untrue. When the Pope in an encyclical calls himself your father, it is a matter of faith or of doubt. But when the Duke of Devonshire in a letter calls himself yours obediently, you know that he means the opposite of what he says. Religious forms are, at the worst, fables; they might be true. Take a more topical case. The German Emperor has more uniforms than the Pope. But, moreover, the Pope's vestments all imply a claim to be something purely mystical and doubtful. Many of the German Emperor's uniforms imply a claim to be something which he certainly is not and which it would be highly disgusting if he were. The Pope may or may not be the Vicar of Christ. But the Kaiser certainly is not an English colonel. If the thing were reality it would be treason. If it is mere ritual it is by far the most unreal ritual on earth."

The writer asks us to remember that "tho religious formalities have been absurd enough, no religious formality was ever so frankly topsy-turvy, so openly the opposite of the truth, as this formality of the exchange of uniforms among European kings." Apply this "formality" to the church and we get the following, conjured up by the brilliant English layman:

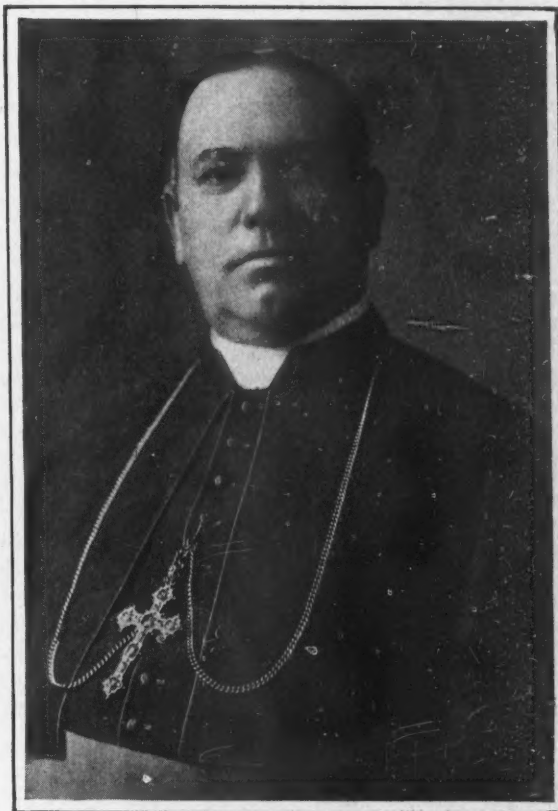
"No clergyman keeps all the costumes of all the opposite sects. It is not true that the Rev. R. J. Campbell has hanging up in his wardrobe the apron and gaiters of a bishop of the Church of England, the white robes and tiara of the Pope, the complete uniform of an officer in the Salvation Army, the green turban of a descendant of Mohammed, and a set of soft pale garments modeled on those of Mrs. Besant. But if this were actually and literally true, it would not be so frantically false as the fact that the Austrian Emperor can appear in the uniform of the Italian Army. For, after all, creeds are only indirectly hostile, armies directly so. The object of Buddhism is to preach Buddhism; only in so far as Islam is against that, Islam is attacked. But the only object of having an army is that foreigners should not rule us. If a foreigner has some ritual right to rule one of our regiments, that is the last ecstasy of the unreal. The only fun of seeing any priest—even a pagan priest—performing a sacrament is that perhaps he can do it. The only fun of seeing the Kaiser command an English regiment is to remember that, after all, he can't."

Poetical people like Francis Thompson will, Mr. Chesterton iterates, "tend away from secular society and toward religion" because "there are crowds of symbols in both, but those of religion are simpler and mean more." Further:

"To take an evident type, the Cross is more poetical than the Union Jack, because it is simpler. The more simple an idea is, the more it is fertile in variations. Francis Thompson could have written any number of good poems on the Cross, because it is a primary symbol. The number of poems which Mr. Rudyard Kipling could write on the Union Jack is, fortunately, limited, because the Union Jack is too complex to produce luxuriance. The same principle applies to any possible number of cases. A poet like Francis Thompson could deduce perpetually rich and branching meanings out of two plain facts like bread and wine; with bread and wine he can expand everything to everywhere. But with a French menu he can not expand anything except perhaps himself. Complicated ideas do not produce any more ideas. Monogrels do not breed. Religious ritual attracts because there is some sense in it. Religious imagery, so far from being subtle, is the only simple thing left for poets. So far from being merely superhuman, it is the only human thing left for human beings."

## AMERICAN CATHOLICS WARNED

THE fact that American Catholic papers have not been much concerned with the Pope's recent encyclical on "Modernism" beyond a general acquiescence, would seem to imply that Modernism is not thought to be dangerously prevalent in the American church. Archbishop O'Connell, of Boston, has, however, just issued a noteworthy pastoral letter dealing with the matter, in which he points out the special application of the Pope's document to the American branch of the Catholic Church. This is the first pas-



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ARCHBISHOP O'CONNELL,

The Boston Catholic prelate, who declares that "tho the Modernist system has few, if any, open advocates in America," there is "danger of being weakened in faith by the Modernist spirit."

toral letter issued in this country on this subject. "Those who have mistaken the sound for the sense," says the Archbishop, "have been led to believe that the Pope antagonizes the age in which he lives." This mistake is not a new one, it is asserted. "Names have often before lent strength to the church's enemies. 'Reformer,' 'Puritan,' 'Liberal,' 'Old Catholic' have been weighty names to cloak insidious errors in a guise that appealed to the superficial." In defining and characterizing Modernism, the Archbishop, whose letter is printed in *The Catholic Universe* (Cleveland), goes on to say:

"It is a spirit, a tendency, rather than a system. It is the spirit of a school of perverse or misguided men who, arrogantly assuming a right not theirs, would reconcile the Catholic Church with what they imagine the modern age demands; who would reconcile at any cost Catholic philosophy with the principles of a realistic and rationalistic age; who would bend the inflexible truths of God to the spirit of an age that threatens to become godless; who would compromise Catholic spiritual and moral ideals to a 'matter-of-fact' age which demands tangible proof for even what transcends the power of the senses. This they would do on the pretext of concord between faith and science; but the concord they attempt to create would destroy equally the sound conclusions of right reason and revelation which is above reason. They would, forsooth, make the church and its dogmas acceptable to the modern age, by presenting them in a form attractive to the modern mind. For the modern age, say they, is an age of action and achievement. Its

productive results are its criterion of success. He is esteemed greatest who can show most for his efforts. What is thus true of the material order is truer still of the intellectual. Culture yields to utility. The polite education of our fathers gives way to technical training. The exact sciences set the standard to which all demonstrations must conform. Scientists must claim no more than what they can palpably prove to be true. Historians must assert no more than they can verify by patent facts. Only that which is seen to be so with the eyes of experience and reason can be admitted as worthy at all of belief. It is a hard and doubting spirit.

"This is the spirit of the modern age, yet neither Pope nor church has any conflict with it provided it is exercised within its proper sphere. But conflict they must have with one who would assert that matters of a world beyond their touch or vision shall so be tested. The Modernist would meet an age in which faith is ridiculed in reason's name, and offer to that age divine revelation shorn of all that unaided reason could not itself discover and thus rob it of all that makes it revelation."

Tho, according to the Archbishop, "the Modernist system has few, if any, open advocates in America, the danger of being weakened in faith by the Modernist spirit is not to be lightly considered." He continues:

"The books of one of the recognized exponents of Modernism are published here and have been widely circulated. The non-Catholic universities of this country are pervaded by a philosophy akin to that which is at the root of Modernist errors. Scientific and historic literature is impregnated with it. This is not without an indirect influence on secular education in general, and there is a literature current and wide-spread among us which shows a manifest eagerness to glorify any movement set afoot by erratic scholars, which aims to weaken in the popular mind the strength of historic and traditional Christianity. . . .

"But it is not in the intellectual sphere that the greatest danger lies. The American people are not given to religious speculation as those more idealistic; but in practical life their characteristics are precisely those by which the Modernist was influenced in framing his scheme of doctrine and apologetics. If the modern age in general is active, productive, utilitarian, this is true in America to a superlative degree. Animating this activity is the desire for material gain and progress. Divine truth has little or no influence with many of those who are immersed in these activities, tho they may be by no means openly irreligious men. But religion and morality are interpreted by them in the light of practical exigencies."

**SEAMY SIDE OF CHRISTMAS**—The "annual travesty of the observance of the Christ Child's anniversary" is the phrase by which Christmas, as it is observed by us, is characterized by a writer in *The Christian Endeavor World* (Boston). "What should be a cheerful, reverential, loving festival is in the grip of greedy trash-mongers, who are turning the Christian holiday into a rush and a grab for bargain-counter attractions," this writer observes, with an even more mordant indictment of what appears to him as our "spurious Christmas." We read:

"Shoppers are swirling pell-mell down the middle of the streets jostling one another, and elbowing their way to the thronged counters, where they go through a siege of exasperating delay and unhealthy excitement, to say nothing of unholy irritation, that brings them to the borders of nervous prostration. Physicians recognize the Christmas-shopping period as one of the most critical to many of their patients.

"Presently a horde of street-fakers will be licensed by the city who will take possession of the sidewalks, and discordantly cry their wares—cheap, trashy, mechanical toys and other gewgaws which it is a pure waste of money to buy. For days, if not weeks, our cities will be subjected to this nuisance.

"Meanwhile, in the shops the salesgirls will be worked day and night, to the point of nervous collapse. Conventional presents will be bought by the thousand, because an obligation exists to return present for present. No good-will, no love, goes with these presents; it is sheer jockeying to get a few cents' advantage of one another.

"Did the Christ Child usher in such a holiday? No, we have

allowed human greed and keenness after bargains, and bustle and bawling on the streets, to usurp the place that quiet and holy and blessed service of him should have.

"This is no attempt to create the impression that there is no true Christmas spirit, no unselfish giving, no loving planning of delightful surprises, no tender thoughtfulness for the poor. There is much of this under the surface; but there is too much of the sordid, bargain-counter huckstering that sickens the reverent soul. Away with the spurious Christmas! Away with the gabble and the dickering, and the coarse, crafty calculating! Let us give the gentle Christ of 'Peace on earth, good-will to men' a chance in our lives and at our firesides."

## AN INVERTED "CONVERSION"

A STRANGE story of "conversion" is contained in a recent autobiographical work called "Father and Son." This book, tho published anonymously, is quite frankly referred to by the English reviews as the work of Edmund Gosse; and the relations there analyzed as that existing between himself and his father. The latter, tho a man of science, was an extreme Calvinist, as was also his wife. Pictures of the home life where the only child, now become a distinguished man of letters, was dedicated, like the infant Samuel, to the service of the Lord, are here reproduced in the words of the writer:

"For over three years after their marriage neither of my parents left London for a single day, not being able to afford to travel. They received scarcely any visitors, never ate a meal away from home, never spent an evening in social intercourse abroad. At night they discust theology, read aloud to one another, or translated scientific brochures from French or German. . . . Here was perfect purity, perfect intrepidity, perfect abnegation; yet there was also narrowness, isolation, an absence of perspective, let it be boldly admitted, an absence of humanity. And there was a curious mixture of humbleness and arrogance; entire resignation to the will of God, and not less entire disdain of the judgment and opinion of men. My parents founded every action, every attitude, upon their interpretation of the Scriptures, and upon the guidance of the divine Will as revealed to them by direct answer to prayer. Their ejaculation in the face of any dilemma was, 'Let us cast it before the Lord.' . . . They lived in an intellectual cell, bounded at its sides by the walls of their own house, but open above to the very heart of the uttermost heavens."

No fiction of any kind, it is said, was allowed to be read, nor any poems which told a story. The writer continues:

"Never in all my childhood did any one address to me the affecting preamble, 'Once upon a time.' I was told about missionaries, but never about pirates; I was familiar with humming-birds, but I had never heard of fairies. . . .

"They desired to make me truthful; the tendency was to make me positive and skeptical. Had they wrapt me in the soft folds of supernatural fancy, my mind might have been longer content to follow their traditions in an unquestioning spirit."

After the mother's early death the boy and his father became close associates. The young son was admitted into "the community of the saints," and upon him was laid the obligation to "testify" "in season and out of season." Mr. Desmond MacCarthy, commenting upon the book in *The Albany Review* (London, December), gives in these words the story of the crisis:

"Almost the most remarkable part of the whole book consists in the showing how instinctively and unconsciously his soul continued to catch at every message that came blowing in from the outside world of beauty and romance which his father strove to keep from his ken.

"After a period during which all these stray inklings of a life to which his heart and mind responded were germinating in the unconscious growing part of his nature, there came such a moment of conversion as his father had longed for, only now it was in a contrary direction. When the story closes, tho father and son walk henceforth 'in opposite hemispheres of the soul with the thick of the world between them,' they still remain bound to each other by affection and respect."



## LETTERS AND ART

## KIPLING'S FITNESS FOR THE NOBEL PRIZE

THE award of the Nobel prize for literature to Rudyard Kipling has brought out in this country some comment of mild approval and some of flat disapproval. That we almost nowhere observe expressions of whole-hearted congratulation for the English author is curiously significant of Kipling's failing popularity among a people that once waited with bated breath for news from his sick-bed. Perhaps it is only a curious illustration of this same people's fickleness. Taken coincidentally with the recent record of a great fall in auction prices of first editions of his books, there are furnished signs of "a day that is dead." Some of those who criticize the Nobel award resent the passing over of George Meredith and Algernon Swinburne. Others recall that Mark Twain had seemed to have been in the running. Few fail to see something either ironic or humorous in the crowning of a man "for idealism" who has devoted much of his literary expression to "preaching the gospel of force and of the material." The *Chicago Post* asserts that the "single strong claim to producing most 'excellent work of an idealistic character' that can be made for Mr. Kipling" is that "he has sung the glory of labor and service." *The Post* continues:

"But when one considers the ends to which Mr. Kipling dedicates labor and service this claim can be dismissed. His idealism is idealization—the idealization of might, combined with the faith that might is right. Mr. Kipling has no conception of the idealism of democracy. From the 'Plain Tales' to the 'Islanders' he has harped on the militaristic ideal. A broad or fine social sense he does not possess. His 'American Notes' showed how trivial and inadequate was his observation of this vast democratic experiment. What inflamed his imagination was the unprotected sea-coast. Not less characteristic is his phrase in looking out on Calcutta: 'What a city to loot!' And his phrase in the mouth of a war correspondent scanning London: 'God, what a city to loot!'

"Mr. Kipling is infected by Biblical English. His fine 'Recessional' is psalm-like. But in essence it is a prayer to God to stick to the Anglo-Saxon in his dominion over palm and pine.

"'Excellent work of an idealistic character' it was Nobel's intention to reward. The men previously honored, with perhaps two exceptions, had a broad and inspiring message. Mistral and Carducci, Bjornson and Sienkiewicz have undeniably had a liberal, emancipating, ennobling influence. This no one can dare to say for Mr. Kipling. In comparison with these men and in view of the inventor's purpose, his selection is highly discreditable to the Nobel trustees."

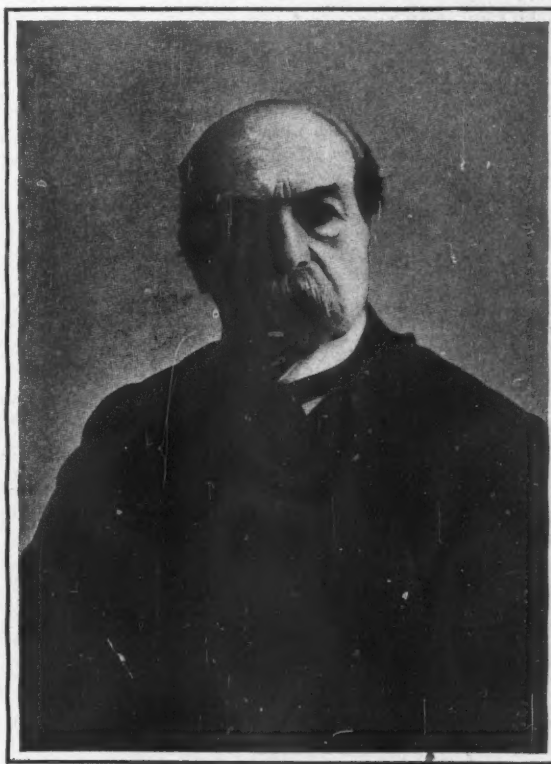
The *Philadelphia Press* takes a mediating course and allows that the award to Mr. Kipling for the highest "idealistic" work by a living author "will be incomprehensible to those whose reading began before his work, and natural to those moved and molded by his genius." *The Outlook* (New York), addressing those who question Mr. Kipling's claim to the honor, goes on to point out other phases of his work than that extolling force and imperialism, phases upon which his claims may perhaps rest. Thus:

"He has struck the great note of responsibility as well as of achievement, and has appealed to the highest instincts of the English race. Mr. Kipling has a passionate love of life and an insatiable interest in all forms of human activity. Movement has great fascination for him, and he is the embodiment of the English instinct for doing things. A great machine in motion is almost as impressive to him as a group of men in action. Those striking productions, '007' and 'The Ship that Found Herself,' are illustrations of his power of interpreting machinery in terms of moral achievement; that is to say, as illustrating intelligence and purpose. Mr. Kipling has sometimes taken insular views and has preached the gospel of racial antagonism and misunderstanding, but this side of his work may be regarded as ephemeral. What is likely to survive, and what deserves amplest recognition, is his quick sympathy for the man striving to achieve something, his

passion for life expressed in terms of achievement, a certain daring of spirit which is not content with accomplishment for its own sake but as an outgo of the energy of the human will. Nor must it be forgotten that in such stories as 'Without Benefit of Clergy,' 'The Man Who Would be King,' and 'My Lord the Elephant' Mr. Kipling has shown a mastery of pathos, terror, and humor which gives him a high place among modern English writers; while 'They' and one or two other tales in a similar vein show that Mr. Kipling's imagination is still sensitive to the appeal of the spiritual side of life."

## SALVINI ON THE "HAMLET" RIDDLE

TOMASSO SALVINI, the greatest of living actors, solves the enigma of *Hamlet's* character by looking upon the *Prince of Denmark* as less a "character" than a "conception."



Courtesy of "Putnam's Monthly." Copyrighted, 1904.

TOMASSO SALVINI,

Who thinks there never has existed nor ever will exist a man of *Hamlet's* temperament.

He furthermore declares that during his stage career the two best interpreters of this perplexing character were Charles Fechter and Edwin Booth. The present generation may not remember the interpretation given to the part by Fechter, but the tradition established by Booth is a permanent possession of the American stage. In the main this tradition is perpetuated in the present day by E. H. Sothern, and its acceptance by English-speaking peoples forms one part of an interesting rivalry. Henry Irving, whose nearest congener known to Americans is Forbes Robertson, created a new tradition. While Booth and his followers represent the *Hamlet* of the intellect, the man of melancholic reserve, the classic conception, Irving emphasized the human side, the gentleman, the man possessed even of humor, the essential modern. What Salvini thought of Irving's *Hamlet* is given in an anecdote published in *Putnam's Monthly* (December) concerning his own assumption of the part in London. He says:

"When I arrived in London I found Henry Irving, whom I admired greatly, performing in the same play. Knowing how popular

he was in England, I went to the manager and asked him to cancel 'Hamlet' from my repertoire, but he would not do so. One evening, two days before I was to appear, I bought a ticket for the gallery, so as not to be recognized, and went to see Irving. I said to myself, 'I will not play *Hamlet*!' After the second scene I said the same thing; but when the act came with *Ophelia* and the closet scene with the *Queen* I said to myself, 'I will play *Hamlet*!'

Salvini gave one hundred and fifty performances of *Hamlet* alone during that engagement.

Without giving evidence that he is aware of the rivalry existing between English players over the "classic" and the "modern"



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AVE MARIA.

A painting by Horatio Walker in the collection of the Corcoran Art Gallery. The peasant murmurs a prayer before a wayside crucifix. The painter here uses "sky and background to express the mystery of the faith in addition to the more obvious symbolism of the crucifix and the tortured God."

conceptions of *Hamlet*, Salvini, in presenting his interpretation of the enigmatic figure, throws some interesting light upon the problem. He says:

"After a careful analysis of the part, I am strongly convinced that Shakespeare wished to portray in *Hamlet's* character that constant thought causes doubt; in other words, the power of thought over action. Evidently, it is more a conception than a character. I shall probably shock many lovers of Shakespeare by saying that I don't believe there has ever existed or ever will exist a man of *Hamlet's* temperament. In the long course of my travels I have met many men who posed à la *Hamlet*, but none whose psychological state was that of the *Prince of Denmark*. Maybe this is the reason for the innumerable different interpretations of *Hamlet* on the stage. By some actors he has been represented as actually mad, by others as only pretending insanity; by some as a cold-blooded, calculating man, by others as a passionate investigator of occultism; by some as severe, by others as merciful and indulgent, toward his mother; by some as irreligious, and by others still as devout."

Salvini warns us not to forget, however, that *Hamlet* is "a

scholar, full of imagination and sentiment, and that an analytical brain like his would be incapable of acting quickly." Hence *Hamlet's* delays in prosecuting revenge for his father's death. Upon the oft-discussed question of *Hamlet's* madness, Salvini observes:

"After the scene with the *Ghost*, *Hamlet's* gentle melancholy becomes hard and bitter—a moral change that the actor should emphatically portray, showing the combat of *Hamlet's* soul, his growing distrust in the world, and in his friend *Horatio*, in his beloved *Ophelia*, in his mother, in the *Ghost*, and in himself.

"With this real change of temper there is no doubt, for Shakespeare is entirely explicit about it, that *Hamlet* intends to feign insanity. The mania that he assumes is a mixture of truth and illusion, well characterized by *Polonius* in his comment:

How pregnant sometimes his replies are! A happiness that often madness hits on, which reason and sanity could not so prosperously be delivered of.

"In adopting this kind of insanity he has the advantage of being able to scrutinize the souls of all those who surround and spy upon him; but that his insanity is a mere pretense there is much to convince us. For instance, in Act II., scene ii., he says:

Now I am alone.

O! what a rogue and peasant slave am I.

"After this sentence, how can we still doubt and go on discussing whether his insanity is real or feigned? In order to relax his thoughts, as the continual pretense to madness might affect even a sound mind, he amuses himself by telling frankly his views regarding his so-called friends, or by inviting the comedians to perform a dramatic composition. If he were really mentally deranged he would not find comfort in relaxing his madness.

"Neither can he be accused of not being a real thinker, since he is always anxious to know the truth. Moreover, it is very hard for him to control his impulsive nature, which longs always to avenge his father. And, after all, there is the monolog, 'To be or not to be,' which explains exactly the state of his soul."

## AN AMERICAN MILLET

THE Canadian "habitant" seems destined to live in the world of art tho he never produce either painter or poet. Outside his own people he has found his poet in the late W. H. Drummond, and his painter in Horatio Walker. This latter, more "American" even than Canadian, is a prominent figure of the important landscape school, now thought by competent critics to be leading the world. With the art of Millet strongly appealing to his imagination, he has found even the subjects of Millet's art ready to his hand on this side the ocean, and has occupied himself in recording the life of the people of the St. Lawrence Valley, "before the march of events, scornful of peasant stubbornness and Celtic imagination, shall have shorn them of their picturesqueness."

Such an eventuality is, however, not imminent, as Mr. Charles De Kay points out in a sketch of the artist in the New York *Evening Post*. Descending from hardy peasants of Normandy, Picardy, and Brittany, these dwellers near the St. Lawrence are "tenacious of ancestral customs, of dwellings, and dress, holding to their ancient patois, to the curé and the village church, and differing only from the European cousins they have separated from in the singular fact that big families of children are the rule with them rather than the exception."

Walker, we are told, is Canadian by birth, but "American" by education and affiliation in art. He was educated in the art schools of New York, is a member of the Academy of Design, and exhibits in the galleries of this city. Remarking upon the rather singular fact that no local painter of French-Canadian birth should have undertaken to preserve these picturesque views of French life on the St. Lawrence, Mr. De Kay points out the attractive features that have lured this alien. Thus:

"His early sketches and drawings demonstrate how natural and inevitable was the turn toward that part of North America so eminently paintable for its own sake and doubly valuable to a painter



from its population. Along the St. Lawrence are strung the brown thatches and whitewashed walls of hamlets and villages, each proudly watched over, not by a feudal castle, but a lofty church whose metal tiles shine and sparkle in rivalry with the flashing of the white caps on the stream. Here are the sturdy brown-cheeked farmers and woodsmen, the curé in his tall hat, the village maid in her bright-colored shawl. Here is a place to study on American soil a peasant who remains a peasant from choice, living by preference close to the soil despite the enticements of the United States and the Western provinces.

"Walker found them a cheerful race, tho serious enough while at work, just as the modern French peasant is by no means the gloomy creature some good people have imagined him, mistaking utterly what Millet meant to imply. Neither section of the old stock consists of whiners who dislike work and are hopeless or even blue concerning their lot. Rather may it be said of Canadian habitants and French peasants that they learn through natural wit as well as early teaching that labor is a good thing in itself and a comforting, useful thing also if its fruits are protected from the rapacity of 'men higher up.'"

Some of Walker's notable works are indicated in these words:

"Among Walker's early pictures is 'Plowing in Acadia.' And it may be noted how perfectly he has exprest the straining of the horses against the yoke and has reenforced the activity of the scene by the vigorous pose of the peasant running alongside and urging them on. Already we find the seriousness and virile emotion of this first act in the homely drama which ends by insuring bread to the family. One thinks of emperors of China, making solemn sacrifice to the gods of agriculture, and the ancient ceremonies performed by Roman magnates in a similar field, of the sacred rites of Ceres about the Ægean, and the corn-dances of American Indians. We get a like serious note in 'Plowing—First Gleam,' and observe that Walker is as much concerned with the environment of his plowmen as with the human and other actors in the scene, the background adding a certain dramatic intensity to the simple rite.

"The peasant scraping a hog is a picture that repels sensitive souls who have never seen farm life. Here for background is the scalding-shed, full of vapor from the vats, and half immersed in swirls of steam, working hard, is a powerful man making the carcass ready for market. 'Sheep Shearing' shows the patient beast fettered while a peasant woman uses the shears with practised hand. 'Woman Feeding Calves' is a pleasant bucolic theme. 'Sheepyard-Moonlight,' one of the pictures given by Mr. William T. Evans to the National Art Gallery in Washington, is full of the magic of the night, the sheep lying about asleep. 'Wood-Cutters,' owned by the Museum of Fine Arts in St. Louis, is all action and muscular power."

These and other pictures representing these humble folk engaged in humble employments make up this artist's work. Nor has he ignored the religious side of their life which, as the writer observes, "perhaps more than any other marks this people off from the rest of North Americans." "Ave Maria" shows the peasant murmuring a prayer before a wayside crucifix as he leads the cattle home, and here "we see the painter using sky and background to express the mystery of the faith in addition to the more obvious symbolism of the crucifix and the tortured God." His preoccupation with sides of life similar to those that stirred the imagination of Millet may be seen even more intensely by the things which he omits to paint. Thus writes Mr. De Kay:

"There are many obvious points in the appearance, the settlements, the life of the French habitants of Canada, which Mr. Walker has not seen fit to chronicle, such as their churches, too brilliant for paintings of sentiment and feeling, their jolly dances, processions and religious ritual. But it may be that he will find some way to indicate sides of life hitherto avoided without allowing them to approach the commonplace or banal. For one thing he has a very delicate sense of color, which leads him to eschew the literal and the superficial and select subjects that permit of the

use of color as a means to express emotion, just as a composer uses certain instruments to express emotions in music. He is in no sense a 'literary' painter, altho his sympathies and interest in literature are wide."

From the art critic of the Brooklyn *Eagle* we quote this passage, which interprets the deeper meaning that Walker seeks to convey. The writer speaks of the picture called "Plowing—First Gleam":

"It is early morning in the fields; the earth yet to be broken is hard and gray and frosty. Four big oxen, types of strength, climb the slope toward the spectator, tugging the iron through the soil,



GIRL FEEDING TURKEYS.

From a painting by Horatio Walker in the collection of Dr. Alexander A. Humphreys. One of the artist's pictures exhibiting the life of the Canadian habitant.

and their brown bodies are huge against the light that is beginning to flood the east. A single ray of the sun, which is just out of view at the right, strikes their rough flanks and makes the beaten grass glint and sparkle. Against the growing day rises the alert figure of a driver, waving a stick above his head to urge the creatures on, and more dimly seen is a companion who holds the plow. The theme is simple, but in its treatment we have an epic. The mystery and majesty of the morning are in these laboring forms and the canopy of fire and cloud. In the driver we see no 'man with a hoe,' dull, hopeless, dragging his way through an existence that means no more to him than food and shelter; it is a man who, tho brother to the ox, feels joy and purpose in his work; a man in whose air there are resolution and command; a man into whose life has come something of the calming greatness of nature. He is sprung from the earth, and the strength of the soil is in him. His environment is of a splendor that kings can not command. The freshness and fragrance of the morning are about him; the distances recede into glowing infinities; the immense sky, shot with rays and shadows, is pouring its light on a freshened earth, and the curtains of the night are rolling away before the sun. Life, power, joy are the meaning of the picture. It is one of those really great canvases which make the art of a nation. No nation can produce a better."

Walker, says Mr. De Kay in conclusion, "is a very serious master, without being in any sense a solemn person." Further:

"Artists for whose work he has particular sympathy include Whistler, Ryder, and La Farge, to mention only a few contemporaries. Among the living French artists, Harpignies and Le Sidaner find him sympathetic. Mr. Walker is now at an age when painters may reasonably expect to have the making of their finest pictures still before them. In the field he has chosen he stands almost alone, and it is fortunately one that offers inexhaustible materials for further works. One may expect that he will give greater scope to his imagination and depict the life of the habitant from many other angles, thus preserving a precious record of this small but self-contained and attractive portion of the human mosaic which goes to make the Dominion of Canada."

## DICKENS AN ANTIMILITARIST

CHARLES DICKENS in all his works, says Edwin Pugh, in *The New Age* (a Socialist weekly of London), was an out-and-out Socialist and Antimilitarist. Altho he was born in a time when the countries [of Europe were engaged in a bloody struggle against France, yet he never suffered himself to be carried away by the war enthusiasm. As Mr. Pugh observes:

"It is a remarkable circumstance of his career that, tho he was born in a seaport, and brought up in the midst of men who had fought under Wellington in India, in Spain, and in Belgium, and under Nelson in the Baltic and in the Mediterranean, and tho he lived through the strenuous periods of the Crimea and the Indian Mutiny, and was saturated with all manner of war-lore, yet he went out of his way to avoid description of a battle-field, just as he refrained from putting the heroism of sudden effort before the day-to-day, hand-to-mouth fight of the poor.

"That war of any kind, defensive or aggressive, is a stupid and barbarous and utterly indefensible method of settling international or any other differences was one of those obvious facts that a man possess of such robust common sense as Dickens could not fail fully to realize."

He never glorified the soldier's calling as Scott had done, as James and Lever were doing. Even Thackeray is less blameless in this particular than the author of the "Pickwick Papers." He was brought up among soldiers, yet instead of admiring them he was rather inclined to make them the object of his ridicule. To quote Mr. Pugh on this point:

"Not once, despite the temptations to do so that, considering his upbringing, must continually have beset him, did Dickens apply his art in any way that could be construed into any sort of glorification of the soldier's calling. He knew full well that God is far more often than not on the side of the big battalions; and that there is more than a mere nuance of vulgarity, that there is a certain brutal wisdom, in fact, in the parodist's flippant addition to Shakespeare's line: 'Thrice is he armed that hath his quarrel just. . . . But four times he who gets his blow in fust.' There is, for instance, never a word in Dickens's books, and so far as the writer has been able to find out, no mention whatever in his letters of the Indian Mutiny; and only a few most casual references in his letters to the Crimean War. And wherever these do occur, it is more commonly the humors of militarism, rather than what to some people seem its impressive features, that engage his attention."

When in 1854 he was at Boulogne and saw the magnificent regiments of France parading in the square, filling the streets, and crowding every café, the spectacle only excited his amusement. In his letters of that date he observes "they made the streets red with trowsers." One recruit he thus describes:

"I met to-day a weazen sun-burnt youth from the South with such an immense regimental shako on that he looked like a sort of lucifer match-box, evidently blowing his life rapidly out, under the auspices of two magnificent creatures all hair and lungs, of such breadth across the shoulders that I couldn't see their breast-buttons when I stood in front of them."

On which passage Mr. Pugh comments as follows:

"Nothing here, you see, of thrilling at the sight of these noble fellows. No; to Dickens, as to many others, soldiers were funny; and the sight of a vast number of men, all ridiculously tricked out, and all doing the same thing together, was a highly ludicrous spectacle. . . .

"At a play he went to in Paris the performance was stopt while the news of the last Crimean engagement was read from the stage.

It made not the faintest effect upon the audience; and even the hired claquers, who had been absurdly loud during the piece, seemed to consider the war not at all within their contract, and were as stagnant as ditch-water. The theater was full. It is quite impossible to see such apathy and suppose the war to be popular, whatever may be asserted to the contrary.

"No trace of enthusiasm, of latent war-fever, here. No bitter cry of protest against the dull, indifferent attitude of the people. But rather a sense of grim satisfaction that things should be so, and that the miserable political plot, with its catch-penny motives, should have ignominiously failed of its object."

## HENRY IRVING'S EGOTISM

HENRY IRVING is described as having been an egotist, but "an egotist of the great type." This is the estimate of him by one who probably knew him better than any other—Ellen Terry, his artistic partner for many years. Miss Terry is characteristically undogmatic in saying this, but at the same time candid and generous. "I, of all people, can perhaps appreciate Henry Irving least justly," she writes in *McClure's Magazine* (December), "altho I was his associate on the stage for a quarter of a century, and was on terms of the closest friendship with him for almost as long a time." "He had precisely the qualities I never find likable," continues Miss Terry, adding that he was an egotist, but "never a mean egotist." "All his faults sprang from egotism, which is after all only another name for greatness." She thus enlarges on this theme:

"So much absorbed was he in his own achievement that he was unable or unwilling to appreciate the achievement of others. I never heard him speak in high terms of the great foreign actors and actresses who from time to time visited England. It would be easy to attribute this to jealousy, but the easy explanation is not the true one. He simply would not give himself up to appreciation. Perhaps appreciation is a *wasting* tho a generous quality of the mind and heart, and best left to lookers-on who have plenty of time to develop it.

"I was with him when he saw Sarah Bernhardt act for the first time. The play was 'Ruy Blas,' and it was one of Sarah's bad days. She was walking through the part listlessly, and I was angry that there should be any ground for Henry's indifference. The same thing happened years later when I took him to see Eleonora Duse. The play was 'Locandiera,' to which she was eminently unsuited, I think. He was surprised at my enthusiasm. There was an element of justice in his attitude toward the performance which infuriated me, but I doubt if he would have shown more enthusiasm if he had seen her at her best.

"As the years went on he grew very much attached to Sarah Bernhardt, and admired her as a colleague whose managerial work in the theater was as dignified as his own; but of her superb powers as an actress I don't believe he ever had a glimmering notion!

"Perhaps it is not true, but as I believe it to be true, I may as well state it: *It was never any pleasure to him to see the acting of other actors and actresses.* Salvini's *Othello* I know he thought magnificent, but he would not speak of it."

Miss Terry pauses to exclaim, "How dangerous it is to write things that may not be understood!" "What I have written," she goes on qualifiedly, "I have written merely to indicate the qualities in Henry Irving's nature which were unintelligible to me, perhaps because I have always been more woman than artist." We read further:

"He always put the theater first. He lived in it, he died in it. He had none of my bourgeois qualities—the love of being in love, the love of a home, the dislike of solitude. I have always thought it hard to find my inferiors. He was sure of his high place. In some ways he was far simpler than I. He would talk, for instance, in such an ignorant way to painters and musicians that I blushed for him. But was not my blush far more unworthy than his freedom from all pretentiousness in matters of art?

"*He never pretended.* One of his biographers has said that he posed as being a French scholar. Such a thing, and all things like it, were impossible to his nature. If it were necessary, in one of his plays, to say a few French words, he took infinite pains to learn them, and said them beautifully.

"Henry once told me that in the early part of his career, before I knew him, he had been hooted because of his thin legs. The first service I did him was to tell him that they were beautiful, and to make him give up padding them.

"What do you want with fat, podgy, prize-fighter legs!" I expostulated.

"I brought help, too, in pictorial matters. Henry Irving had had little training in such matters; I had had a great deal. Judgment about colors, clothes, and lighting must be *trained*."





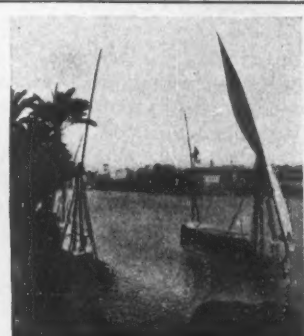
A ROAD IN JAMAICA.



MOONLIGHT IN VENICE.



PÆSTUM IN SOUTHERN ITALY.



ON THE NILE AT CAIRO.

## WINTER TRAVEL TO THE SOUTH

On this and the following page will be found, besides other matter, a digest of useful information as to the popular winter resorts in southern parts of Europe and North America, to which the tide of travel in full volume is now setting in. An effort has been made to present definite statements as to what may be seen and enjoyed on these trips and what are the conveniences for making them, with statements as to minimum of cost.

### WHAT TRAVEL MAY DO

Mr. A. C. Benson, the accomplished essayist (author of "The Upton Letters" and other widely read volumes), contributes one of the best of his later essays to *Putnam's Monthly* for November, in which his theme is travel and what it may or may not do for the traveler. He remarks that to "people of cultivated and intellectual taste" it is usually found worth while to endure a little fatigue in order.

"to see the spring sun lie softly upon the unfamiliar foliage, to see the delicate tints of the purple-flowered Judas-tree, the bright colors of Southern houses, the old high-shouldered chateau blinking among its wooded parterres; it is pleasant to see mysterious rites conducted at tabernacled altars, under dark arches, and to smell the 'thick, strong, stupefying incense-smoke'; to see well-known pictures in their native setting; to hear the warm waves of the canal lapping on palace-stairs, with the exquisite molded cornice overhead. It gives one a strange thrill to stand in places rich with dim associations, to stand by the tombs of heroes and saints, to see the scenes made familiar by art or history, the homes of famous men."

Mr. Benson realizes that it is useless to dictate to others the aims and methods of their travel, since each must follow his own taste; but for himself "the acquisition of knowledge and information is an entirely negligible thing." He adds:

"To me the one and supreme object is the gathering of a gallery of pictures; and yet that is not a definite object either, for the whimsical and stubborn spirit refuses to be bound by any regulations in the matter. It will garner up with the most poignant care a single vignette, a tiny detail. I see, as I write, the vision of a great golden-gray carp swimming lazily in the clear pool of Arethusa, the carpet of mesembryanthemum that, for some fancy of its own, chose to involve the whole of a railway viaduct with its flaunting magenta flowers and its fleshy leaves. I see the edge of the sea, near Syracuse, rimmed with a line of the intensest yellow, and I

hear the voice of a guide explaining that it was caused by the breaking up of a stranded orange-boat, so that the waves for many hundred yards threw up on the beach a wrack of fruit; yet the same wilful and perverse mind will stand impenetrably dumb and blind before the noblest and sweetest prospect, and decline to receive any impression at all."

Elsewhere in the article Mr. Benson discourses of historical scenes in his own charming manner:

"I see the mouldering brickwork of a crumbling tomb all overgrown with grasses and snapdragons, far out in the Campagna; or feel the plunge of the boat through the reed-beds of the Anapo, as we slid into the silent pool of water in the heart of the marsh, where the sand danced at the bottom, and the springs bubbled up, while a great bittern flew booming away from a reedy pool hard by. Such things are worth paying a heavy price for, because they bring a sort of aerial distance into the mind, they touch the spirit with a hope that the desire for beauty and perfection is not, after all, wholly unrealizable, but that there is a sort of treasure to be found even upon earth, if one diligently goes in search of it.

"I should not wish to see Etna merely because Empedocles is supposed to have jumped down the crater, nor the site of Jericho because the walls fell down at the trumpets of the host. The only interest to me in a historical scene is that it should be in such a condition as that one can to a certain extent reconstruct the original drama, and be sure that one's eyes rest upon very much the same scene as the actors saw. The reason why Syracuse moved me by its acquired beauty, and not for its historical associations, was because I felt convinced that Thucydides, who gives so picturesque a description of the sea-fight, can never have set eyes on the place, and must have embroidered his account from scanty hearsay. But, on the other hand, there are few things in the world more profoundly moving than to see a place where great thoughts have been conceived and great books written, when one is able to feel that the scene is hardly changed."

### TO THE MEDITERRANEAN

The Mediterranean trip has now become such an easily arranged affair, by means of the "floating palaces" which leave New York for Mediterranean ports and the Near East, at regular intervals and, on special dates, throughout the winter season, that year after year the same people will travel on the same boat, with, as it has been remarked, "a certain sense of possession and privilege, such as they might

feel on their own yachts." To those not tied down by daily duties the Mediterranean trip may prove, with all it offers, even an economy, when the total cessation of home expenses is considered.

Starting from New York, one may voyage to Spain by way of Funchal, Island of Madeira, taking one line, or direct to Gibraltar by another, or he may stop on the way at the picturesque Azores. In most cases it is also possible to stop over between steamers, or arrangement is made in the case of a special-trip steamer to visit some of the old Moorish towns in Southern Spain, such as Granada with its Alhambra, and Seville with its Giralda tower. Some of the steamship tours permit a visit to Algiers on the African coast, the capital of the French colony of Algeria, and a view of the Bedouins and Moors in their native land, amidst distinctly Oriental scenes.

Thence one proceeds to Genoa or Naples, and the arrangements for idling through the ancient Italian cities are varied and extensive. "The land of history and romance and the home of art and song" are embodied in Capri, Amalfi, Paestum, Ravelli, Sorrento, Taormina, Perugia, and Siena, not to speak of Venice, Florence, and Rome.

The steamer's whistle, however, recalls one to the scenes beyond, and one sails southward along Calabria, past the volcanic island Stromboli, and through the Ionian Sea to the Piræus and Athens. There one may see the famed Acropolis and all the other historic relics, and may proceed to Corinth, Patras, Olympia, and beyond if necessary. Smyrna and Constantinople attract many. Some have found it interesting to stop at the British island-fortress Malta, with its miniature representation of English life cheek by jowl with the ancient customs of the native Maltese.

The traveler hears the East "a-calling," and presently arrives at his goal, old Egypt, where the season for travel extends, generally speaking, from November 1st to May 1st. There, when you reach Alexandria, after perhaps only thirteen days' sailing, according to your resources you may visit Cairo, the Pyramids (and even Luxor and Assuan at an additional cost of \$100), or you may proceed up the Nile and by rail as far as Khartum, so recently in the hands of the Mahdi, but now as safe as,

and perhaps safer than, the Great White Way.

Meanwhile, if one takes passage on a twin-screw steamer which makes a Mediterranean and Oriental tour this winter, leaving New York on January 29, 1908, he may in addition enjoy a visit to the Holy Land, with all its sacred memories. This tour occupies 79 days, and special arrangements are made for land tours. Passengers also have the option of returning via Europe on this line's flyers from northern ports. At every port, as in the case of other lines, there are special agents to look after the voyager's comforts. The hotels and arrangements for social entertainment in Egypt will be found equal to those in Continental and American cities. The rates on this tour run from \$300 upward. There are regular sailings to Mediterranean ports by the same line through the winter.

Another line has arranged for special sailings to Naples on January 11th and 25th and on February 29th from New York, and thence by the same line's steamers to Alexandria. The rates to Naples vary from \$80 upward, and from Naples to Alexandria \$55 upward. Their regular sailings to Naples and Genoa continue as usual.

A third line will maintain its regular and well-organized service of large, steady, full-powered, and splendidly equipped transatlantic liners from New York and Boston to Italy and Egypt, while a fourth line has arranged special sailings of one of its new triple-screw turbine steamships and one of its new twin-screw steamships on January 4th and 16th and on February 18th to the Mediterranean and Egypt from New York. The fare to Alexandria is from \$130 upward. This line also maintains a regular and comfortable service to Gibraltar, Genoa, and Naples.

#### BERMUDA AND THE WEST INDIES

No summer isles are more attractive than the Bermudas, only six hundred miles from Cape Hatteras, and forty-eight hours' sail from New York. Much has been written concerning these 300 islands, where the brilliantly colored birds and plants of the shore vie with the hues of tropical fishes, corals, and sea vegetation. Equally attractive are the Bahamas, some 200 miles from the Florida coast, where Nassau, the principal island and town, is the resort of many winter wanderers.

Three short cruises down to Nassau, Cuba, Porto Rico, and Bermuda have been

arranged by a twin-screw steamship sailing from New York on January 23d, February 12th, and March 3d, 1908, the duration of the trips being sixteen days each, and the cost from \$100 upward.

Haiti, lying between Cuba and Porto Rico, with its day ashore among the curious surroundings of its African republic, is reached on some of the regular trips of the steamships that ply among the islands. Jamaica, still more gorgeous in its vegetation than its northern sister islands, is patronized to a greater extent than the others as a regular winter resort. There are plantations throughout the island, and on the hills behind its capital, Kingston, is the noted Constant Spring Hotel.

St. Thomas (Danish West Indies), the lovely island which Uncle Sam has been trying to purchase, St. Croix, its sister island, St. Kitts or St. Christopher (British), Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica with its lofty peak, Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and Barbados are all on one route or another—and between them are the cerulean waters and the balmy breezes of the Carib Sea.

One of the steamship companies, besides its service to Bermuda and Nassau (\$25 to Bermuda, and \$65 to Nassau via Bermuda), maintains mail services to the Windward Islands, costing for the round trip and return from \$80 and \$130 upward, according to the extent of the voyage.

Another company has a special winter service to Nassau, \$40 upward, and from there to Havana and other Cuban ports, \$17.50 upward, according to the length of the trip. There is a reduction for a round trip to Cuba, and one can move about from one Cuban port to another, or go to Mexico or Tampa, Fla., at reasonable cost.

Two special cruises to the principal islands in the West Indies, the Spanish Main, and the Panama Canal, from New York have been arranged by one of the German lines for January 25th and February 27th. Duration of trips, 28 days each. Cost, \$150 and upward. The same line's regular service from New York to Jamaica, Haiti, Colon (Republic of Panama), South and Central America makes use of new and luxurious steamers recently provided for its popular "Cruise to the Caribbean," varying from \$115 upward—to Jamaica, \$60 upward, there and return.

Other ships, luxurious in appointments, and of about 6,000 tons, make bimonthly sailings from New York until April, touching at Port Antonio and Kingston (Jamaica), Colon, Porto Columbia, La Guayra, Trinidad, and Barbados. The return fare

runs from \$75 to Jamaica to \$162 to Barbados and upward. The same line provides an Intercolonial (or interisland) service, the charming little steamers of which make side trips among the Lesser Antilles at the rate of \$5 a day.

#### FLORIDA AND THE SOUTH-WEST

The general rule in going to Florida is, "first get to Jacksonville"—unless one prefers to take a steamship from New York direct to Key West by the South Florida Water Route, transferring there to Miami, and to Tampa on the West Coast by boat, and thence by rail to more northern points in the "Peninsula State." By this route the excursion rates to Miami and Palm Beach are \$69 each, and to Tampa \$72, with cost of meals and sleeping-car accommodations added when traveling by rail.

Or one may take a steamship from New York to Brunswick, Ga., and thence by railway to Jacksonville and all Florida points. By this route the single fare to Jacksonville is \$22.25, to Miami \$33.15 and to Tampa \$28.45.

Another company provides a direct all-water line between New York, Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville, with four sailings weekly. This line also provides a side-wheel steamer service on the beautiful St. John's River, 100 of whose 300 miles are navigable from Jacksonville to Palatka and Sanford. The ocean service of these steamship lines is provided with every comfort for passengers. The excursion rates from New York are: to Jacksonville, \$43.30, to Miami \$63.30, and to Tampa \$55.90.

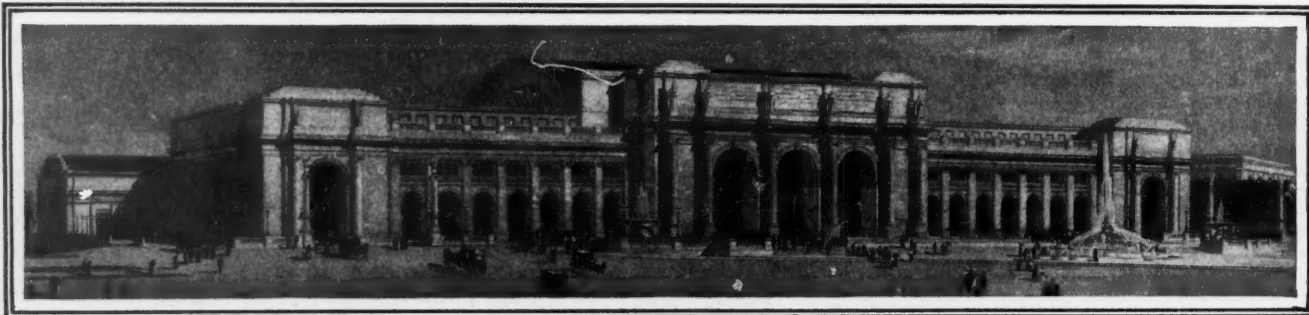
A line with sailings from New York to Norfolk, Va., every day except Sunday provides a shorter sea voyage, the journey being continued from Norfolk to Jacksonville and other Florida points by railway.

The season excursion rate to Norfolk and adjacent railway terminals is \$12.50, to which railway fares must be added.

For those who desire swifter transportation by land, the excursion rate from New York to Jacksonville by rail is \$50. One may travel in various ways from the north, connecting with the southern lines.

If your thoughts turn to the picturesque Southwest, the country formerly given over to cowboys and miners, but now the land of new States and magnificent expansion, you may, if you are an Easterner, step aboard a comfortable steamer in New York which charges for the round trip to New Orleans \$60. Arriving at New Orleans you may take a daily California flyer,

(Continued on page 967)



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THE NEW RAILWAY STATION OF THE PENNSYLVANIA AND BALTIMORE & OHIO IN WASHINGTON, D. C.



equipped with every convenience for the traveler that years of experience can suggest.

The all-rail route to Los Angeles from New York involves an expense for a return ticket of from \$143.70 upward. Rates from interior points vary with the distance. Starting from Chicago, Omaha, or New Orleans are other convenient routes which present features of great natural interest along the way. One line presents personally conducted excursions run triweekly between Chicago, Kansas City, Los Angeles, and San Francisco. The regular round-trip rate from Chicago to California cities is \$110. In general the trip from Chicago to California and back, occupying say four weeks, may be made approximately for \$175. Side trips to the wonderful Grand Cañon of Arizona, the Petrified Forest, also in Arizona, the Zuni pueblos in New Mexico, and to the bustling New State, Oklahoma, may be made at a moderate increased cost at the tourist's desire. By another route free side trips may be taken to Salt Lake City, Colorado Springs, or Pueblo, with stop-over privileges and other special features.

Having reached the Pacific Coast, the traveler may wish to press on across the Pacific. Splendid modern trips representing three lines now sail regularly from San Francisco, Seattle and Vancouver for ports in Japan and China. Two of these boats are each 630 feet long, with 28,000 tons capacity, and are thus "the largest cargo carrying vessels in the world." The minimum of first cabin fare from Pacific Coast ports to Yokohama is about \$150 one way.

## CURRENT POETRY

### The Parting of Launcelot and Guinevere.

By STEPHEN PHILLIPS.

Into a high-walled nunnery had fled  
Queen Guinevere, amid the shade to weep,  
And to repent, 'mid solemn boughs, and love  
The cold globe of the moon; but now as she  
Meekly the scarcely breathing garden walked,  
She saw, and stood, and swooned at Launcelot  
Who burned in sudden steel like a blue flame  
Amid the cloister. Then, when she revived,  
He came and looked on her; in the dark place  
So pale her beauty was, the sweetness such  
That he half-closed his eyes and deeply breathed;  
And as he gazed, there came into his mind  
That night of May, with pulsing stars, the strange  
Perfumed darkness, and delicious guilt  
In silent hour; but at the last he said:  
"Suffer me, lady, but to kiss thy lips  
Once, and to go away forevermore."  
But she replied, "Nay, I beseech thee go!  
Sweet were those kisses in the deep of night;  
But from those kisses is this ruin come.  
Sweet was thy touch, but now I wail at it.  
And I have hope to see the face of Christ:  
Many are saints in heaven who sinned as I."  
Then said he, "Since it is thy will, I go."  
But those who stood around could scarce endure  
To see the dolor of these two; for he  
Swooned in his burning armor to her face,  
And both cried out as at the touch of spears:  
And as two trees at midnight, when the breeze  
Comes over them, now to each other bend,  
And now withdraw; so mournfully these two  
Still drooped together and still drew apart.  
Then like one dead her ladies bore away  
The heavy queen; and Launcelot went out  
And through a forest weeping rode all night.  
—From "New Poems" (John Lane Company).



### Women know!

It isn't necessary to tell *them* how to wash the thousand and one pretty trifles that come under the general name of "fancy work."

They would not think of using ordinary laundry soap—or washing powders—or chemicals.

Oh, no!

There is a better way; a safer way—Ivory soap and lukewarm water.

Why Ivory Soap? Because it is pure; because it contains no "free" alkali; no coloring matter; no harmful ingredient of any kind.

Ivory Soap - 99<sup>44</sup>/<sub>100</sub> Per Cent. Pure.

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handsome and solid appearance. MADE ONLY IN GRAND RAPIDS, a guarantee of perfect cabinet work and finish. OUR NEW fall and winter CATALOGUE shows the MISSION effect as applied to "GUNN" construction, and will interest you. WRITE TODAY. It's free and worth reading. A postal-card request will bring it FREE.

The GUNN FURNITURE COMPANY, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Sole makers of GUNN celebrated office desks and filing devices

## A Christmas Gift That is Worth While

CAN you imagine anything that will show more thoughtful consideration on your part, than the selection, as a CHRISTMAS GIFT, of a

### GUNN IMPROVED SECTIONAL BOOKCASE

It is the kind of a gift that Father, Mother and all of the children may enjoy and appreciate. And don't buy any sectional bookcase but the GUNN.

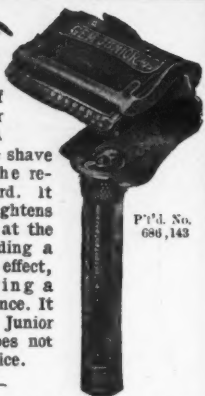
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Set complete, 7 best, all steel  
Blades, Frame, Shaving and Strop-  
ping Handle in Handsome Case. **\$1.00**

Special Set, 12 blades, in extra case, **\$1.50**.

The wonderful "Gem" Junior blades retain their edge longer than any hitherto known. 7 blades give more than a hundred perfect shaves. When dull, mail with 25c and 7 brand new ones will be sent, postpaid.

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combines over ten years of practical experience together with the technical knowledge of trained experts, and includes



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American Safety Razor Co.  
320 Broadway, New York.

**12 BLADES**  
With Every Set

### And Still I Sit and Think of Thee.

By W. I. FUNK.

[The following poem, offered as a specimen of current undergraduate verse, is called by Prof. Stockton Axson, in the *Daily Princetonian*, a lyric of unusual tunefulness and beautiful imagery.]

The sunset steals its glory from the rose,  
Then fades and dies: the woods grow wondrous deep.  
Like some sweet maiden's breath the south-wind blows  
And gently stirs the flowers that nod in sleep  
Hushed and low,  
Soft, soft and low  
It whispers so mysteriously.  
And still I sit and think of thee.

I think no night was ever quite so clear,  
So filled with light, so silent and so still—  
So strangely sweet, I fancy I can hear  
The notes of shepherd's pipes above the hill;  
And by their grace  
And charm, thy face  
Steals through the gathering dusk to me.  
And still I sit and think of thee.

These quiet hills content a weary mind,  
The fragrant meadows fill a heart with ease;  
And whispered messages come down the wind,  
And whispered answers stir among the trees,  
While soft and fair  
And light as air  
Thy presence hovers over me.  
And still I sit and think of thee.  
—*Nassau Literary Magazine* (Princeton).

### La Belle Marie.

By FREDERICK TRUESDELL.

The maid looked out on the wind-swept sea  
Where the spooandrift drove on the breath of the gale.  
Oh, fair as a dusk-red rose was she,  
As she sought her lover's sail;  
For she was the pride of the Norman Coast,  
The flower of Normandie,  
Who watched for the absent fisher host!  
Alas, La Belle Marie!

*La Belle Marie, La Belle Marie, there are many prayers  
in the litany:  
There's one for the wedded and one for the free, and one  
for the brave men lost at sea.  
Oh! gray are your eyes as the storm-swept sea, but  
where are your roses, Belle Marie?*

Three nights wore on and three dawns broke dun,  
And the maid still watched for a sign of the fleet.  
Alas for the wedding-gown begun  
And the girl-dreams, fair and sweet!  
Alas for the homes of the Norman Coast,  
Alas for Normandie,  
Alas for the absent fisher host,  
Alas, La Belle Marie!

*La Belle Marie, La Belle Marie, there are many beads  
in your rosary:  
There's one for the wedded and one for the free, and one  
for the brave men lost at sea.  
Oh, gray are your eyes as the storm-swept sea, but  
where is your lover, Belle Marie?*

The fourth day broke in a sob of rain,  
And a ship came in on the turn of the tide.  
The heart of the maid beat warm again  
As a boat's crew left the side;  
For she was the pride of the Norman Coast,  
The flower of Normandie,  
The ship of the man she loved the most,  
The tattered Belle Marie!

*La Belle Marie, La Belle Marie, there are many beads  
in your rosary:*

**TO RELIEVE NERVOUSNESS,**  
Headache, Insomnia, Exhaustion and Restlessness,  
take *Horsford's Acid Phosphate*. An ideal nerve  
tonic in all forms of nerve disorders.



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You can avoid it  
by using**

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It has been recognized for many years as  
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Get a bottle from any first-class druggist or  
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If you do not shave yourself, insist upon  
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ED. PINAUD'S HAIR TONIC (Eau de Quinine)  
is best for the hair.



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Depends  
largely on a knowl-  
edge of the whole truth  
about self and sex and their  
relation to life and health.  
This knowledge does not come  
intelligently of itself, nor correct-  
ly from ordinary everyday sources.

## Sexology

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by William H. Walling, A.M., M.D., imparts in  
a clear, wholesome way, in one volume:

Knowledge a Young Man Should Have,  
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Knowledge a Father Should Impart to His Son,  
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and may be taken continuously  
without causing gastric  
disturbance.

Put up only in flat, oval bottles  
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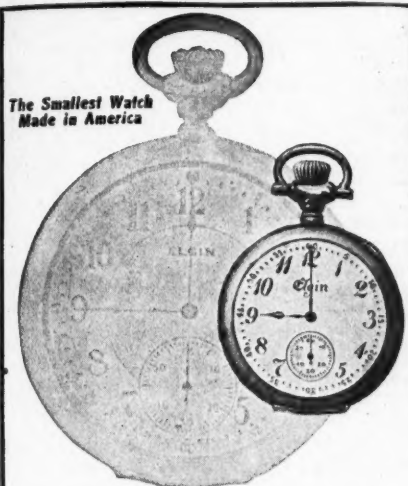


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from the Great  
Originals In  
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Greatest Museum  
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*There's one for the wedded and one for the free, and one for the brave man lost at sea.  
Oh! gray are your eyes as the storm-swept lea, and here is your lover, Belle Marie.*

They laid him down at her feet stark dead,  
And the maiden gave nor a sob nor a groan,  
But into her lap she took his head,  
And she sat as turned to stone.  
Alas for the flower of the Norman Coast,  
Alas for Normandie,  
Alas for the man she loved the most,  
Alas, La Belle Marie!

*La Belle Marie, La Belle Marie, you shall hear the prayers in the litany:*

*There's one for the wedded and one for the free,  
and one for the brave men lost at sea!  
And hark! Through the roar of the storm-wracked lea,  
the spades in the churchyard, Belle Marie!  
—Appleton's Magazine (January).*

## MORE OR LESS PUNGENT

**Sure to Have Them.**—MIFKINS—"It is said that aggressive, impulsive people usually have black eyes."  
RIFKINS—"That's right. If they haven't got them at first they get them later."—*Chicago News.*

**Playing 'Possum.**—ELLEN (the nurse, to little girl of six, who is supposed to have an afternoon sleep every day)—"Nancy, you are a naughty little girl not to have gone to sleep this afternoon!"

NANCY (reproachfully)—"Ellen! Ellen! Don't you remember the three times you looked over the screen and I was fast asleep?"—*Punch.*

**Fond of Both.**—HE—"Are you a vegetarian?"  
SHE—"Oh, no; I love good beef."  
HE—"Ah! I wish I were a beef!"  
SHE—"Well, I like veal, also."—*The United Presbyterian.*

**A Noble Work.**—A suburban minister, during his discourse one Sabbath morning, said: "In each blade of grass there is a sermon." The following day one of his flock discovered the good man pushing a lawn mower about his garden and paused to say: "Well, parson, I'm glad to see you engaged in cutting your sermons short."—*The Standard.*

**The Willy Burglar.**—FIRST BURGLAR—"What's that?"

SECOND BURGLAR—"That's my sample case. Ye see, I've just become a house-to-house canvasser."

FIRST BURGLAR—"What are ye sellin'?"

SECOND BURGLAR—"Oil to keep doors from squeakin'. Great scheme, ain't it?"—*London Telegraph.*

## The Truth of It.

"Twas the night before Christmas, and all through the house  
Not a creature was stirring, not even a mouse;  
They all had been shopping and spent their last red,  
And nervous prostration had sent them to bed.

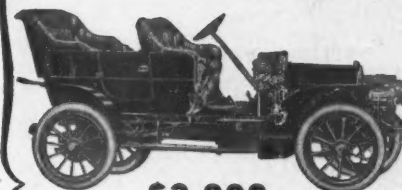
—*Harper's Bazar.*

**Enthusiasm.**—INSTRUCTOR IN PUBLIC SPEAKING—"What is the matter with you, Mr. Brown? Can't you speak any louder? Be more enthusiastic. Open your mouth and throw yourself into it!"—*Sacred Heart Review.*

**Perfectly Truthful.**—"I really don't believe that you particularly wanted to hear me sing," said a young lady coyly. "I did, indeed," her admirer protested. "I had never heard you before."—*Pick-me-up.*

**Looked Like It.**—A little boy from the Far South, visiting in Chicago, on seeing the first snow-storm, exclaimed, "O mama, it's raining breakfast food."—*Chicago Tribune.*

# The Advance Favorite CADILLAC Model G



\$2,000

**Four Cylinders—25 Horse power**

Every day of service adds emphasis to the fact that the chief difference between Cadillac Model G and cars of the most expensive types is in price, not performance. Time after time it has proven its superiority over competitors of double its cost and thrice its rated power. Let a demonstrator convince you of this by actual tests; then observe the long, rangy lines of the car, its simplicity and strength, its racy, "thoroughbred" appearance, and you will appreciate why Model G is the advance favorite for 1908.

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been away on a vacation, says a writer in *Punch*, and  
on his return asked the sexton how all had gone in  
his absence. "Very well, indeed," was the cheering  
response. "They do say that most ministers leave  
some one worse than themselves to fill the pulpit  
when they go away—but you never do that, sir."—*The Christian Register.*

## CURRENT EVENTS

### Foreign.

December 6.—Thirty persons are drowned in the  
sinking of the Brazilian coasting steamer *Guasca*.  
Japan thanks President Roosevelt for the recom-  
mendation in his message pertaining to the pro-  
posed Japanese exposition.

December 7.—An agreement is reached between  
Ambassador O'Brien, for the United States,  
and Foreign Minister Hayashi, for Japan,  
whereby Japan will limit emigration of subjects  
to the United States to the student and merchant  
classes only.

December 8.—King Oscar of Sweden dies and the  
new king, Gustave V., takes the oath of office.

December 10.—The Nobel prizes are awarded at  
Christiania and Stockholm. The peace prize is  
divided between Ernesto Teodoro Motta, of  
Italy, and Louis Renalt, of France. The other  
awards are as follows: Literature, Rudyard Kip-  
ling; Physics, Prof. Albert A. Michelson, of the  
University of Chicago; Medicine, Dr. Laveran,  
of Paris; Chemistry, Prof. Edouard Buchner, of  
the University of Berlin.

December 12.—General Kuropatkin testifies in fa-  
vor of Lieutenant-General Stoessel, saying that  
the crippling of the Russian fleet brought about  
the fall of Port Arthur.

Dr. Ernest Brenner, a Radical, is elected President  
of the Swiss Republic.

### Domestic.

December 6.—Secretary Cortelyou accepts bids  
for \$25,000,000 Panama-Canal bonds at an aver-  
age price of 103.

Miners estimated to be at least 300 and probably  
500 are entombed by an explosion near Monon-  
gah, W. Va. There is practically no hope held  
out of their rescue alive.

December 7.—The Central-American Peace Con-  
ference at Washington agrees upon plans for a  
court of justice to settle all disputes among the  
five republics.

The Republican National Committee selects Chi-  
cago, June 16, as the place and time for holding  
the national convention.

Federal troops are sent to Goldfield, Nev., to con-  
trol mining disturbances.

December 8.—Union-labor men on railroads east  
of the Mississippi begin voting on demands for  
a 10-per-cent. raise of wages, with a general strike  
as the possible alternative.

December 9.—John F. Ahearn, borough president  
of Manhattan, is removed from office by Gov-  
ernor Hughes on charges of neglect and misconduct  
preferred by the City Club.

December 10.—Andrew Carnegie adds \$2,000,000  
to his endowment of \$10,000,000 for the Carnegie  
Institution at Washington for Scientific Re-  
search.

Postmaster George A. Hibbard, Republican, is  
elected mayor of Boston, defeating Mayor John  
F. Fitzgerald by about 2,000 votes.

December 11.—President Roosevelt repeats his  
election-night announcement that he will not  
be a candidate for reelection.

December 12.—Shoe factories in Brockton, Middle-  
boro, and North Adams, Mass., employing more  
than 4,000 hands, are ordered to resume a full-  
time schedule.

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